ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,693—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th Octr.
ORIENTAL	5,294	F. N. Tillard	25th "
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5734	F. N. Tillard	15th "
*CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	17912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,734	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 734	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

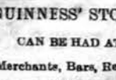
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meccori	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4490	17th Dec.
a Will call at Piuma. b Will call at Karachi.			

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 325

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at

ment will prove of special advantage to Pas- six months' privilege leave.
to VENICE transhipment at TRIESTE to another Company, which takes about 8 hours to

TO KOBE via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
B. Cobol		4,651	23rd October

TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
Baron Brotfeld		3,777	23rd Oct., 1902.

For particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
8th October, 1902.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

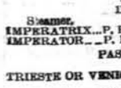
	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
	4259	Romes	23rd Oct. 1902.
MONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.

EXCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
They are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at a reduction; this arrangement will prove, in some cases, of great advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO PORT SAID, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TOURANE, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Steamer "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Lefevre, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902, For particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 17th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.
Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(or)
MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.
Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.
ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.
Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	6	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	9	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	3	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	47	14	69	13	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	11	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

RACING REQUISITES
FOR
POONA.
No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.
GOERZ
TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.
Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.
No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times, CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times, CASH Rs. 141-4.
MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.
COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.
FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,
Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.
Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.
CASH Rs. 32.
GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
GOLD
High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189, Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.
STERLING SILVER CASES.
Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8
STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.
Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.
It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."
I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad
This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. s. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the said STEAMER and REQUIRED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the landing of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA will MOVE into their NEW PREMISES, on the ESPLANADE, on 1st December. A PORTION of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS is available TO BE LET, as offices.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLAMS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAMS or HARDAS of the forests in the Kasara and Belgaum Districts in the South-ern Circle amounting to 7,160 Khandis more or less. Persons desiring to tender should apply to the undersigned for tender rules and tender forms at once as all tenders must be submitted by noon on the 3rd November, 1902.

R. S. F. FAGAN,
Ag Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
Belgaum, 14th October, 1902.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1902, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st June, 1902.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of George McKenzie, Esq., as a Director in terms of section 93 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Vithhaudas Atmaram, Esq., and Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hough S. Symons as one of the Auditors in place of Mr. James Douglas, resigned.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th October, 1902, to SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MORRIS in the Firm of GOSTLING MORRIS & Co., Architects and Civil Engineers, Bombay, CEASED on the 15th instant.

Mr. WALTER ASSBRIDGE CHAMBERS, JOINED the said Firm on the 16th instant.

The name of the New Firm will be GOSTLING, CHAMBERS & FRITCHLEY.

GOSTLING MORRIS & Co.,
W. A. CHAMBERS.
Oct. 17th, 1902.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM, ROOF AND LINING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1902, for the supply of :—

750 Tons Teak Wagon Bottom.
" Roof.
" Lining.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's Printed Form, which can be had on application to the Acting Agent at this office, Victoria Terminus, and must be in accordance with specification and particulars of [illegible]. The Company does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1902, for the supply of :—

750 Tons of Rangoon or Moulmein Teak Logs.
Delivery to commence in November, 1902.

TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel. The selection of all these logs to be subject to ten per cent. rejection.

THE ACTING AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

COMPRISING

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1902, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on an order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of December, 1902.

SAMPLES may be inspected at the General Storekeeper's office daily between 10 A.M., and 5 P.M.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed Forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), in either Government Currency or Promissory Notes. Cheques or Drafts will not be accepted.

THE ACTING AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1902.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 7th November, 1902, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 8th November, 1902.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 7th October, 1902.

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And learn a Few Facts of Profit and Interest to you all about
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A Specially-Written Market Report,
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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.

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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JAMES EDWARD PURCELL WHITE, late Acting Traffic Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

CECILIA FERNANDEZ, late Student Nurse, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

CAWASJI CURSETJI DUBASH, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

THAKUR CALLIANJI DEVJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

BHIKHUBAH MAGONOCHIE, late of 2, Greencroft Gardens, Finchley Road, in the County of Middlesex.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, late a Guard in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, at Lanowli.

CHARLES JOSEPH TAYLOR, late Preventive Officer Mora, near Uran, in the Kolaba District.

MEGHJI VISRAM, late of Bombay Hindu Lohana Dhoriki Inhabitant.

KASHIBAI NAIKIN, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant.

PITAMJI INDERJI, late of Bombay Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN ADAMBHAI, late of Kapadvunj in the Ahmedabad District, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant.

WILLIAM ROGERS, of Salisbury, Rhodesia but late of Aden.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to make their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Acting Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package from all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
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Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

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" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

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Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1902.
LONDON BRANCH:
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA-FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 16,

SECURITIES			
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/8	=	1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100		
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	=	
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 9/16	=	
SILVER.			
Spot in London	23 3/8	=	
2 months hence	23 3/8	=	
Spot in New York	50 1/2	=	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris on spot	25·13 1/2	=	— 1
Berlin	20·46 1/2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/2	=	plus 1/8

DISCOUNT—The Bank of England ... 4 per ct =
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 3/8 per ct =
2 ,, ,, ... 3 3/8 per ct =
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 3/4 per ct =
6 months Italian Fine Trade Bills ... 4 1/8 per ct =

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 2 per ct = plus 1/4
7 day market loans ... 2 per ct = — 1/4

The Bombay Mails of 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Para Rubber, 3 2-1-2.
Wheat white Karachi 28 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Rapseed Yellow Cawnpore 36 Oct-Nov. Business done. Tone firm.
Brown 3-8-2 1-2 Oct.-Nov. Sellers, Tone firm.
Coffee in New York 8 3-8.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sales quiet, Manchester quiet, Total sales 12,000. Spot 4·72. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed steady.

	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
	4·67	4·64	4·63	4·63	4·63
	—2	—3	—3	—3	—3
	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.		
	4·64	4·64	4·64		
	—2	—3	—3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	41,000
Do. last year	72,000
Exports to Great Britain	4·68
,, Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16 —16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·44 — 2
Do. do. March	8·31 — 3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 1-4 —1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·15 — 2
Do. April	8·22 — 1

Tone at close ... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 16th October 1902 :—

Cotton	203	bales.
	1,728	cwts.
	1,205	,,
	1,203	,,
	3,176	,,
	407	,,
	229	,,
	127	,,
	925	,,
	1,379	,,
	575	,,

...AY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17.

...e to record in the satisfactory ...rowing crops throughout the ...ots have reported slight falls ...ecially benefited the plants, ...and Kathiawar we hear that rain ...all crops are progressing favour... ...of produce in Bombay are now ...cale, and with the exception of ...to China, exports during the ...n very moderate. There are no ...for the East at present. In fact, ...s exported to Japan for consign... ...ns are now being re-shipped to ...ly due to the glut of Surats in ...the very low selections forward... ...arket. Until the new crops ...igh class Cotton is obtainable ...shipments to Japan will be ...ly. And after the experience ...of unsold Cotton, it is very ...ge shipments of last season will ...

...n Market has remained very ...ton throughout the week. There ...uiry daily from the mills, and ...ent from exporters to Europe. ...untry markets are reduced to a ... day to day selections from the ...ibs are getting more and more difficult ...ile. There will probably be a very good ...uiry for the earliest arrivals of the new crops, provided they consists of high class Cotton, which appears to be doubtful at present. These remarks apply entirely to ready and the immediate future, as stocks are diminishing and the cotton is wanted by the trade. For forward delivery of new crops the tone of the market is distinctly quiet. The news to hand during the week from America and Liverpool continues to show easier tendencies in those markets, and with slight fluctuations prices have further given way. There was a heavy fall in the price of Mid-Uplands last year in the latter half of the month of October, while the quantity of Cotton brought into sight this season is over five hundred thousand bales in excess of the last. Locally we have experienced a fall of about ...4 in the Sutia Market since last mail, and business reported has been on very small lines. The buyers are all holding off on account of the continued easier advices from the home market, and while sellers in the early part of the week showed but little inclination to make offers, towards the close there is considerably more desire on their part to enter into forward contracts. All crop reports are excellent, and it is generally expected that bumper arrivals may be received in Bombay during the season.

There has been a little more doing in some descriptions of seeds during the week under review. Linseed remains quiet but steady, with not much enquiry, and quotations are unchanged at Rs. 9-3 to Rs. 9-4 for ready bold and lis. 9-4 for April-May. Business is reported in small Seed, ready, at Rs. 4. In Rapeseed we hear of more business moving. For Brown Etawah Rape Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-11 has been paid, and Brown Cawnpore Rs. 5-8, and for Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15. Poppyseed is quiet at Rs. 8-2 for ready and Rs. 7-10, April-May. Castorseed is firm, and business has been done up to Rs. 24 for ready and Rs. 25-4, April-May. Groundnuts remains steady at Rs. 36, January-February. Gingellyseed is quieter. For bold, 15 per cent. mixed, Rs. 41-4 is quoted, with no buyers, December-January delivery.

The Freight market continues steady, and a fair amount of booking has been reported during the week. A line of ten thousand tons January to May is said to have been taken by speculators for Hull, covering former sales, at 14s. The steamer Ville di Metz having been chartered for late October and November loading, a line is reported booked for Dunkirk and Havre in this steamer at 13s., November. For October business is reported at 11s. 6d. Marseilles, 13s. and 14s. Trieste and Venice, 13s. 6d. Hull, and 14s. Antwerp, and for October and November 13s. 6d. Hamburg. For next year a line of business was reported booked at 14s. to 14s. 3d., open ports, January to May. The Austrian Lloyds' Company have raised their rats 16s. November to May. The Rubattino Company is now quoting 14s. 6d. November, 15s. December, and 16s. January to May.

One of the chief items of interest to the commercial community during the week has been the collapse of the Fire Insurance Companies Tariff Association. Some of the companies having gone outside the rates agreed to by the Association in Bombay the agreement was set aside by all parties interested, and the result has been a heavy fall in the rates hitherto charged, due to the keen competition to obtain business. It is currently reported that some heavy insurances have been effected at cut-throat rates since the decision to abolish the Association was arrived at.

The mail of the 3rd October, which arrived in Bombay this morning, brings silver to Bombay £170,000 and gold £20,000 ; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	25 20
Bombay	,,	3 93
Madras	,,	3·00 = 32 10 lakhs.

The mail of the 10th October, due in Bombay about the 24th October, brings silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £40,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	21·10
Bombay	,,	3 70
Madras	,,	0·10 = 25·90 lakhs.

The mail of the 17th October, due in Bombay about the 31st inst., brings silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £20,000 ; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	13·20
Bombay	,,	13·20
Madras	,,	3·60 = 30·00 lakhs.

The Council Bill allotment was again made at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers at the rate receiving 10 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at thirty lakhs.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 10th October, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 3,(8,700	Decrease.
Other Deposits	5 29,109	Increase.
Credits Undrawn	2,37 285	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,749	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	6 1,358	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	90 530	do.
Loans do.	1,03,942	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	7,91,027	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	83 283	do.
Cash	1,02,435	Decrease.

These figures show a small decline of 1·38 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 15th October, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	55	lakhs	Increase.
Cash Head Office	35 3-4	,,	Decrease.
Do. Branches	10 1-2	,,	Increase.
Government Deposits	29	,,	do.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 94,000		Decrease.

With the continued increase in the public demand in Calcutta, the Bank of Bengal rate has this week been raised one per cent. to four per cent, per annum, after having remained at three per cent since the 10th July. It is usual to increase the Bank rate at this season of the year, but it is probably more on account of raising the rate for hundies than for any actual increased demand for money that the higher quotation has now been fixed in Calcutta. Locally there is nothing to warrant an increase in the Bank rate just now as the present rate of three per cent per annum is not effective. Our season is a late one, and it is probable that there will be little movement of funds up-country to move the crops before the end of November at the earliest. The local Money Market remains very easy with no change in the position since writing our last report.

Exchange has remained uninteresting throughout the week with ready quotations unaltered, and a general feeling of unwillingness on the part of most of the Banks to make any change in their selling rates before the latter half of November. Business generally is dull, and both buyers and sellers are holding back. Some re-sales of Bank Demand, ready delivery, were reported made at 1s. 4d, the Banks buying, and it is also stated that private wire was placed at even money for all November delivery. In Mercantile Paper three months' sight D A bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. delivery to 15th November and at 1s. 4 3-16d. December, and 1s. 4 7-32d. January to a very moderate extent, while near delivery 6 months' sight D A was placed at 1s.4 9-32d. In Bank Paper the earliest date at which 1s. 4d. Demand was obtainable was the second mail in November, but the general quotation is after the 15th November. It is reported the bazaar are buyers to a moderate extent for any mail in November. We quote for forward delivery as follows :—

	T.	T.	Demand.
15th Nov. to 15th Dec.	1-3	31-32	1-4
15th Dec. to 15th Jan.	1-4		1-4
15th Jan.-Feb.	1-4	1-32	1-4 1 32
March	1 4		1-4 1-32
April	1-3	31-32	1-4
May	1-3	15-16	1-3 31-32

For three months sight D. A. we quote 1s. 4 5-32d. to 15th November, 1s. 4 3-16d. 15th November-December, and 1s. 4 7-32d., January-February.

The Rupee Paper Market has been fluctuating during the week. With an easier feeling in Calcutta due to the expected rise in the Bank rate, which was announced on Wednesday morning, the rate for the settlement of the 28th inst. declined to Rs. 98-8. The Bills then carried the rate up to Rs. 98-11, as a further decline would have been very inconvenient for the large option dealers. The operators are now confined to a small circle of professional dealers, and outsiders continue to take very little interest in the market. The Calcutta markets open after the holidays to-morrow, and it remains to be seen what effect they will have on the immediate future. The continued ease in the local Money Market is in favour of the Bulls, but they may be swamped with sales from the other side.

The following are the market quotations for local Corporation Bonds :—

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	100 8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1930	101 4
4 per cent ,, ,,	1-32	101 12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	98 8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1916	100 8
4 per cent ,, ,,	1913	99 8
5 per cent ,, ,,	Tanai	115 0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanjtary	110 0
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1939	99 12
4 per cent ,, ,,	1961	101 0

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty Ready	59 0	
Do. do 1st Settlement	59 0	
Do. do 2nd do.	59 0	
English Bar gold Ready	24 1 3	

The Silver market is weak, and a fairly large business has been reported at declining rates since last mail. We hear the big operator is again in this market and has bought heavily. The present prices constitute a record for Bombay.

In the Piece-Goods market there is a fair enquiry for Greys and Prints, and some indent business has been done. Clearances have been on a fair scale, but prices all round continue steady. In Whites demand is rather limited, and no sales are reported to have taken place. There is, however, a better feeling in the market, and some improvement is looked for later on.

In Metals the near approach of the Diwali is affecting the Market. In Copper and Yellow Metal no fresh business is reported, and we only hear of some ready re-sales amongst dealers at rates under home equivalents. Prices have declined about Re. 1 per cwt. In Iron also the tone is quiet. The only business reported is in Basic Steel and Steel Sheets at very low rates. In other articles there is nothing doing.

The Share Market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to 1,280 while Commercials are unchanged at 46. In Mill shares Centrals have changed hands at 1,560, cum-didend, and Swadeshis at 655 ex-dividend. David mill shares have improved to 270. Currimbhais are unchanged at 560. Ohinas are quiet at 450. Standards have gone up to 265. Kohincors have changed hands at 305. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's. mill shares are all quiet and unchanged. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at 400. Hindustan Mill shares are quoted 355. Indian Manufacturing Co's. mill shares have improved to 335. Westerns are unchanged at 270. Manekji Petits are steady and have improved to 1,735, ex-dividend. Morarjees and Sholapurs have advanced to 1,565 and 1,700, respectively. Presidency Mill shares have improved to 625, cum-dividend. Sassoon Cotton Mill shares have advanced to 700. In Press shares New Mofoseil's have advanced to 487 1-2 and are reported to have changed hands at the rate. New Indians are unchanged at 150 ex-dividend, and New Berars have improved to 575 cum-dividend In miscellaneous list Kemps have changed hands at 246 and Treachers at 600. Port Cannings are quiet at 450. Bombay-Burma have improved to 6,600 and quarter shares to 1,683. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley are quiet at 435 and Ahmedabad Prantej at 535. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3 4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	170
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·11
2nd do.	98·9

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent	
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.	

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	9	4
Forward April-May	8	4
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	8 to 5
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13 to 5 14
do. Forward		
Yellow Gusarat, Ready	6	2 to 6 3
do. Forward		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	10
Castorseed—Tone firm.		
Ready	24	
Forward April-May	25	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jan.-Feb.	36	
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.		
Howree Khandesh ready	41 4	to 41 8
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41	to 41 4
25 ,, ,,	40 4	
50 ,, ,,	38	to 38 4
Black Kotnee	34 4	to 34 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	23,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·48	4·45	4·44	4·44
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·44	4·45	4·45	4·46
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

COTTON.—Tone ready firm.
Forward quiet.

Bengals H. G. F. G.	Rs.	150 1-2	January
Do. Fine	,,	145	do.
Do. M. G. Fine	,,	167	December
Damangaum M. G. Fine	,,	182	January
Khandish M. G. F. G.	,,	168	do.
Broach M. G. Good	,,	193	March
Do. M. G. Fine	,,	204	do.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	1,356	
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Oct.	2,874	
Shipments for the week, to Europe	4,583	
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,632	
Total	6,215	
Shipments from 1st Octobr to 15th October, Europe	7,653	
Japan	1,568	
apChina	Nil	
Coast Ports	94	
Total	9,290	
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	2,985	
Chins, Japan and Coast Ports	431	

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	1,315	Bales.
Wheat	23,427	cwts.
Linseed	13,357	,,
Rapeseed	5,250	,,
Gingellyseed	33,555	,,
Poppyseed	3,745	,,
Groundnuts	246	,,
Castorseed	13,183	,,
Rice	15,186	,,
Myrabolams	7,624	,,
Cottonseed	9,226	,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 31-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £34,101,030, decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £7 3:0,000, decrease £200 000 ; Other Deposits £12,000,000 decrease £3 400,000 ; Other Securities £ 9,230,000, decrease £900,000 ; Notes and Gold £23,900,000, decrease £700,000; The Bank Reserve is 46 per cent of the liabilities.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, when Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presided.

Following is the directors' report :—Your directors in laying before you their annual report with the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1902 have to state that the working of the mill has not been so satisfactory, as was expected owing to low prices of yarn and cloth, and disproportionately high rates of cotton which ruled during the greater part of the year, thus leaving but little margin for profits between the raw materials and manufactured goods. From the revenue accounts you will see that your mill has made a net profit of Rs. 3,741-15-3 during the year which is transferred to profit and loss account. Your directors have the pleasure to state that the Secretaries Tesgaon raritan Ltd. voluntarily gives up Rs. 21,375-5-11 being half of their commission for whole year, to carry the same to the depreciation of machinery fund account, and for which they deserve your thanks. Your mill together with the local stock-in-trade has been insured to the extent of Rs. 3,31,700. Two of your directors, Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and Chatoorbhooj Bhalchandbhai retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report, Messrs. Jamnadas Purmanandas and A. J. De Quadros were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Best thanks of the company were due to their secretaries and treasurers for their voluntarily giving up half of their commission for the year. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The general meeting of this company which was to be held yesterday afternoon was adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 a. m. as no quorum could be formed.

MYSORE AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

"United India" says ;—How hard must the compulsory driving of the Indian princes to Delhi under Lord Curzon's direction tell on some of them may be imagined from the single instance of Mysore. At this day plague is committing a fierce havoc in almost every part of that State. The capital city is most hideously decimated, the mortality every day being over 50, on some days as many as 75 ; and the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shemoga, are all terribly afflicted, as the one city of Onicmangalore lost out of a population of 7,000, no many as 700 died in the course of a few weeks. In the face of an appalling affliction like this, cast iserations of economy are out of the question. The special organisation that formerly existed to combat the epidemic should, and sanitary measures that were contemplated three years ago in different parts of the Province, but unfortunately were left in that stage, should be forwith undertaken without any shortsighted slashing of expenditure. What with the peremptory withdrawals of the gold company and the expenditure on installation, we can understand the Dewan's uneasiness about the financial condition. The young Maharaja has, indeed, shown remarkable courage and self-control by remaining in the midst of the afflicted people. He would be glad, we have no doubt, to direct his Government to begin without loss of time the programme of sanitary improvements so urgently called for. But funds cannot be found for this tour to Delhi, as well as for the protection of the lives of his own subjects. The tour cannot cost less than 2 or 3 lakhs if not more. With 2 or 3 lakhs, the drainage of more than one city can be completed!

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Friday.—Pressure has risen generally except off the Lower Burma Coast where a cyclonic storm is apparently forming. A strong ease wind is blowing at Diamond Island. A few showers have fallen in Burma and the South Peninsula. There has been practically no rain elsewhere. Calicut has received 3 inches, Mandalay two. Wellington Cuddalore 1-2 inches. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan where temperature last night was very largely above normal and skies were thickly clouded. The night temperature was also largely above normal in Punjab and Upper Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 17TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk on the Malabar Coast, in south Madras and Kathiawar, and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Neemuch, Malegaon, Poona and Ratnagiri and slight elsewhere. Gradients are moderate in the N. Pressure is almost uniform in other parts of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light and calms.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 7° in excess of normal at Secunderabad and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess in the Punjab, the Indus Valley, Gujarat and at Surat, Solapur, Bijapur and Secunderabad, 5° in defect at Raipur. At other places variations from the average are small. The temperature ranged from 100° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Bijapur, Belgaum, Karachi, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity has decreased over 10 per cent. at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jaipur, Goa and Cuddapah, and increased 12 per cent. at Secunderabad.

Rain.—Heavy rain amounting to about 3 inches has fallen at Calicut and light to moderate showers at Cochin, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather is still slightly unsettled in south Madra and rain in local showers is probable in the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being recognised in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STYLIANIDES—October 10, at Athens, the wife of G A Stylianides, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—MILLER—September, 27 at St. Pancras Church, Euston Road, London, by the Revd. H L Pigot, M.A, Vicar, Archibald Taylor, third son of Uberies Forbes Booth, Esq. of Highbury, N, to Carrie MacKinlay, eldest daughter of Dr J.A. Millar, of Percy House, Percy Circus, London, and Colaba, Herne Bay, Kent, and granddaughter of the late John MacKinlay, Esq. M I C E, of Bombay, India.

CLAPPERTON—FERGUSSON—Sept 30, at St Mark's, Surbiton, R Clapperton, of Akyab, Burma, to Marion Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of the late F J Fergusson, Calcutta.

COBB—CROOKENDEN—Sept 24, at St Olve's Church, York, C H Cobb to Mabel, daughter of Col Crookenden, Army Pay Dept.

EVANS—HOLT—Sept 27 at the church of St Stephen, Westbourne Park, R Evans, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers to Lilian Clara Junnie, daughter of E H Holt.

FIELDING—WALFOR ;—Sept 27, at St Margarets Church, Ipswich G E S, son of Capt G E S Fielding to Janet Maud Daughter of L H Walford.

HALL—IRBOLD—Sept 25 at St Peters Eaton Square, H, Son of Lieut. Gen J Hall to Charlotte widow of Capt G Thorold.

JAMESON—COPLAND—Sept 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Kilburn Surr R D Jameson, R.N son of Surg-Gen Jameson C B. K H, L L D late divi-ion-general A M S, to Mabel Grace daughter of H Copland.

LOW—DICK—Sept 25 at St Oswald's Fulford, York, P S H Low Captain 2nd West Yorks Regt, son of the late Col E Low to Hilda Forbes daughter of the late Col Forbes Dick A M D.

MURRAY—MARWOOD—Sept 22, at St Bartholomew's Southsea the Rev Canon Murray, to Ada, daughter of J Marwood, fleet engineer, R N.

DEATHS.

BATHURST—September 27, at Loudoun Road, F Bathurst A I E E, son of the late Col J P Bathurst, Coldstream Guards, aged 36.

ERSKINE—September 27, at Cambo, Kingsbarns, Sir T Erskine, Batt, aged 78.

GIBBLE—September 22, at Bantwarth Rectory, Hants, J B Gibble, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late T W Gibble, I C S, Postmaster-General of Bengal, aged 31.

PRINSEP—September 27, at Cromwell Road, Evelyn Elizabeth Prinsep, widow of Capt F F Prinsep, Essex Regt.

ROWLAND—September 29, at Blenheim House, Ryde, Harriette Anne Rowland, daughter of the late Col G T Rowland, R A.

SHAW—September 27, at sea, homeward bound, Alexander James Shaw, Major, Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Lieut-Gen David Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, aged 40.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

OAKES—DEANE—October 14, at St George's Cathedral, by the Ven'ble A A Williams, M A, Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev T F Cox, Chaplain, Captain George Richard Oakes, 28th Regt M I, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs G H Oakes, of Ealing, London, to Eugenie Lilian, third daughter of Mr and Mrs A H Deane, Chetput, Madras.

DEATH.

MARIES—October 11, at Morar, Gwalior, very suddenly, Charles Maries, late Superintendent of the Gwalior State Gardens.

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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK, and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

MONUMENTS made to order from any design.

A European Representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS—Off Babool Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.
OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 11-39m., Low water, 5-32m. 5-31s.
Maldhumi Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Catholic Association, Social Gathering, 8 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Co., Ld., Shareholders' General Meeting, 15, Oak Lane, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 0-18m., 0-17s. Low water, 6-7m., 6-8s.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court terminated yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARIABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,097, the daily average being 100. The total of new patients was 850.

THEFT IN LOHAR STREET.—Nadirshaw Shapurjee, a Parsi, residing in Lohar Street, has reported to the Police the theft of Rs. 375 in currency notes and cash from the drawer of a side-board in his room. The complainant had the side-board repaired on the 11th instant by two carpenters, who were strangers to him.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September the total number of patients treated in this dispensary at Sion was 2,042. Among them the number of new admissions was 709, being classified as Hindoos 311, Musulmans 304, Parsees 32, Christian 108, and other classes 54. The average daily attendance was 88.

FATAL FALL.—On Thursday afternoon, Ramchandra Yashwab, a Hindu boy, aged 3, residing with his parents on the second storey of a house in Chunam Kiln Street, was playing on a coach on the verandah of the house, when he accidentally fell over the railing into the street below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The boy's skull was fractured and he died on the spot.

CHARITY FEAST.—To-morrow at the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, celebrates the feast of its Patroness. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will assist at the High Mass which will commence at 10 o'clock. There will be a general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers of the Society after the Mass is over, at which this Grace will preside. After the termination of the meeting the poor of the Society will be treated to a sumptuous dinner at the asylum of the Society at Uavel.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhowngar correspondent writes :—A police party has arrived to escort Bapu Sahib to hunt Mianas who escaped from Pedad Jail. The plague has made its appearance at Jetpur and the people are leaving the place in consequence.—Reports of rain having fallen at Rajkot Gondal, Jetalsar, and Jetpur have reached here. At Bhownagar on Monday the sky became overcast and a heavy downpour was expected, but the clouds cleared away after some drops of rain fell.—The damage done by the fire which occurred in Danapith is estimated at about Rs. 100.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.—Mr. Balkrishna Govind Sangtit Compounder to Dr. Gokhale, says :—My swollen leg was completely cured by Kamalarka. Mr. Pandharinath Jaganath of Mugbha says :—My wife has now got over her complaints which was stopped for a year. Ameena of Bhandi Bazaar says :—Shiam, My eldest daughter is cured by Kamalarka and Famorina. Chandrabai of Thakurdwar says :—My husband is cured by Bilasini. Kamalarka Re 1 a bottle. Bilasini for Famorina Rs. 2 a bottle. Apply to Mr. Gadgil at his Bhikanji Pharmacy, Opposite Girgaum Police Station Girgaum Post, Bombay, between 7 and 9 a.m.—Advt.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion H. M. 3rd, or Buffs, Royal East Kent Regiment, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, and 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Bugle-Major Wallcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

Troops	Kilsen Allamcah ... Arr. Dane
Overture	Mirella ... Gounod
Valse	Casino Taute ... Gungl
Selection	The Belle of Bohemia ... Englander
Valse	The Goodoller ... O. Roeder
Galop	The Major ... Roteb d

PALMING OF A FALSE COIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kala Arjoon, a Wagri, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with inducing one Hariprasad Jafram to receive delivery of a false coin of one pice. It appears that on the 5th instant the accused went to the complainant's shop and purchased some "puris" and gave an eight anna piece to the complainant. The latter struck the coin on a stone but as it did not ring well, gave it back to Kasamal, who bent it, and broke. The accused on seeing this, snatched the coin away from Kasam's hand and ran away. He was pursued and arrested. The accused pleaded that he did not know that the coin was false.—He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MISPLACED MATERNAL LOVE.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yes

THE OLDEST
THE LARGEST
THE BEST.

DON'T LET
THE COLD WEATHER
CATCH YOU UNPREPARED.

Order your BLANKETS and WARM CLOTHING NOW FROM

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated

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SERGES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROADCLOTHS, WORSTED COATINGS, &c., &c.

All guaranteed made of PURE WOOL genuine and unadulterated.

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FOR
Anything made of Wool.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
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COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
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CAMP FURNITURE
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

* Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

FOR
ELECTRO PLATE,
STIRLING SILVER GOODS,
CUTLERY,
CHINA AND GLASS,
GO TO
TEACHER & Co., LD.,
You will get
THE HIGHEST QUALITY,
THE LARGEST SELECTION,
THE
MOST
REASONABLE
PRICES.
CATALOGUES FREE.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited,
S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
No. 227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vital Debility, Weakness, or incapacity, he becomes discontented and unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee, Age or cause no impediment. No failures. Thirty years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGUIN, M. D., 61, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.
Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
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BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND
OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any Imported in India,
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Daghestan, 2,212 tons Captain E H Told, will sail to-day for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo and Mr D Keiller, and Mr Canning as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,011 tons, Captain B H Bullen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with the same bottom cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 21st Sept., via coast ports, with a general cargo and nine passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 97 cases opium, 79 horses, and the following passengers:—Captain Whitecombe, Lieut Whalford, Mr Barrett and 72 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Hanson, Mr Kelly, Mr A B Glen, Mr E C Marsh, Mr Charles F Mianitt, Mr W Petrie, Sub Conductor and Mrs Jones, Mr J F Fitzgerald and 150 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
" Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
" Do No 103...Lt Comdr W F Rice, R N.....
4 Torpedo Boats.....
H M S Fox.....Capt F S Pelham, R N ..... Cruiser
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindal.....I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowcell.....Indian Marine
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr T W Kemp.....Cruiser,

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge ... Comdr G J Baugh.....Indian Marine
Thunderer.....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala.....Capt G H Howett, R N.....Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Isla de Luzon		Lt-Comdr J C Colwell	American M-of-W		
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2502		Japan		I-B P & O Co
Aagtvak	555	Faye	Stream	3-9	C Narayendas
Aberlour	1747	Murray			R B & Co
Pachumba	514	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips			P & O Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing			M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Honywood			M M & Co
Kerbela	1468	Grey	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Bullen			Lord Morrison & Co
Alsiaby	1798	Wahlquist			T M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Cole	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	London		P & O Co
Itaura	3363	Baibb			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-10	P & O Co
Rasmora	2162	Kennedy	A W & A G		&Co
Islanda	3360	Andrson			M M & Co
Arabia	4197	Pedit			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2332	Sbiskell	Karachi	21-10	F M & Co
B	Hindoswald	2003	Gray	Dunkirk	21-10	W & A G & Co
B	F Dalhousie	2122	Todd	Antwerp	23-10	A L S N Co
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	20-10	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosain	Karachi	18-10	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Bhownagar	18-10	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1991	Turner	Liverpool	23-10	W & A G & Co
3	Prome	2299	McKay	Karachi	22-10	K N & Co
6	Vindobona	2689	Ca'sat			A L S N Co
8	Tirol	1747	Bretfe'd	Shangai	23-10	A L S N Co
10&11	Parramatta	3834	Fox	China	21-10	P & O Co
12&13	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	London	17-10	P & O Co
16	Dunolly	2127	Nicol	Antwarp	27-10	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Vindobona s	Cabal	Trieste, Sept 25
	Pemba s	Whitehead	Busreh, Oct 4
17	Arabia s	Pardit	London, Sept 26
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bisagno s	Alberto	Hongkong
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi
	Nizam s	Bullen	Calcutta, &c

THE steamer Dagbestan, Captain Todd, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta, &c.
" Colenso, for Hull via Karachi.
" Vindobona, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mombassa left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Madura arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—75 bales wool, R M Kooka; 209 bales hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 103 bales wool, M Ruttonsee; 135 bales wool, Doomersee Nagjee; 50 bales cotton fly waste, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—10,050 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,137 cwt myrabolams, 10,000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Becher; 5,000 cwt bonemeal, R Surrit and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—3,000 cwt cottonseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, 3,607 cwt myrabolams, Wagjee Bophur.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birdoswald s—500 cwt myrabolams, Jaitha Hurchund; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunolly s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,500 cwt mowrasseed, J A Begbie and Co; 2.0 bales hempt N Futehally and Co; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—276 bales twist, Talati and Co; 700 bales twist, Shingtai Company.
Parramatta s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 96 bales twist, C Ibrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.
Parramatta s—27 chests opium, P and O S N Company.
Vindobona s—2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 243 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October 1902.

1. There will be a lecture for No 2 Coy at Mahalaxmi Fort to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. followed by a route march to Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
Members of No. 1 Company are invited to attend.
Dress:—Drill order with arms, putties and Field Service caps.

2. The following extract from Government Resolution is published for information.

General Dept. No. 5549. Bombay Castle, 8th Oct. 1902.
"Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Lieut George Richard Duxbury resigns his commission with effect from the 29th September 1902."

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 19TH OCTOBER.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat. Hymns—4, 221, 555 and 211.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—243, 18 and 434.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—66, and 67.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—253, 259 and 188.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—232, 437 and 27.
Offertories during the day for general Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon N A Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service, (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. W G Robertson.
Hymns—188, 264 and 264.
Psalm—100.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily:—
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—121 tune 80.
Hymns—13, 62 2nd tune and 229 1st tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—43 v 3 tune 222.
Hymns—16, 182 2nd tune and 286.
Anthem—Kind your heart and not your garments.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Mr R Blackmore.
6 p.m.—Rev. W. Reed.
4-30 p.m.—Special Children's Service, conducted by the Rev K Gearey.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. W. Reed.
6 p.m.—Rev K Gearey.
4-00 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,

8 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—4 and 199.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—226, 2-6 and 271.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon, preacher Rev Fr Moore.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev Father Moore.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-10 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—175 and 178.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—210, 520, and 275.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and the Holy Eucharist.

ECONOMY
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

PROSPECTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

ANONYMOUS writers in the "Cornhill" have come to the assistance of parents anxious to launch their sons on the world. Most parents are ignorant both as to the necessary preliminaries and the reasonable prospects in the various careers open to young men. They are at sea on a thousand points. Paterfamilias, for example, wants to know, in the first place, what is the sort of training best adapted, where it is to be obtained, and what it ought to cost; whether it be the Army, the Navy, the Church, the Law, Medicine, Commerce, Literature, or the Stage. And "Cornhill's" contributors, who are to be experts, undertake to enlighten him. They propose to balance the advantages and disadvantages of each of them, to indicate what are the absolutely essential qualifications for success in each, and what are the deficiencies which are bound to produce failure. As the editor informs his readers, in some occupations an early competence is balanced by the lowness of the ultimate reward; in others, brilliant prizes are discounted by a multitude of dismal blanks. Elsewhere, again, an inadequate salary find compensation in an adventurous life or a dignified position, in social prestige, or in the certainty of a pension. The writers in "Cornhill" will tell Paterfamilias all this, and, further, how much he may reasonably be called upon to pay in the form of allowance, premium, outfit, and so forth, and how long it should be before his son is in a position of independence, comparative or absolute. In each article "the most competent and expert hand" available will enlighten the public on the mysteries of his own vocation. The Navy and the Bar have already been dealt with. In the first of these, the writer deals with the various branches of the service—paymaster, engineer, and surgeon, as well as executive officer, and he lays it down pointblank that the day has gone by when the fool of the family could be sent to sea with a fair prospect of success, if possessed of courage, determination, and luck. The executive officer of to-day has to combine in his person the proficiency of the advanced mathematician, the ingenuity of the expert engineer, and the skill of the trained gunner, in addition to presence of mind, facility of resource, the gift of diplomacy, and a knowledge of international law and strategy. Of course, the questions of physical and mental fitness have to be looked into at the very outset, for it is imperatively necessary that a first class condition of health shall be the first possession of any lad who wishes to serve his majesty at sea. And the writer warns parents that much disappointment and trouble may be saved by taking the precaution to have the boy medically examined previous to seeking a nomination or entering him for competition.

It is not our purpose to follow "Cornhill's" expert through the mazes in which he pilots both parent and son, but we must stop with him when he arrives at the great sandbank in the way of the lieutenant's promotion to commander. On this sandbank the majority of officers stick, only the fortunate ones being washed over—mark you! by exceptional merit, which, again, is of no use unless the possessor has the opportunity given to him of exhibiting it—or towed off by family or professional interest. In these days of agitation for the due recognition of merit, and of merit only, the expression "towed off by family or professional interest" has an unwholesome sound. And we could almost forgive the hundreds of excellent men if they sought to revive the brutal old-time toast "Here's to a sickly season and a bloody war." Still in existing circumstances, when considering the pros and cons of the Navy as a profession, we are asked to keep in mind the fact that though the pay in any of the ranks cannot be excessive, yet there are compensating advantages of a really substantial character. These include honour and glory if the naval officer is fortunate enough to be anywhere in the neighbourhood where hard knocks are being exchanged; social position, for a naval officer, has the entree anywhere; a life full of changes and variety, which, if it does not possess the simple comforts of the domestic fireside, has the cheerful companionship of friends and shipmates to make up for it; partial board and lodging, with medical attendance while at work, and a sufficiency to keep him as a gentleman in his old age; and last but not least, the knowlege that in the event of his predeceasing her, his widow will to some extent be provided for. As to the Bar, the expert who writes the second article of the series tells us it is one of the easiest professions to enter, but one of the most difficult in which to succeed. A good character, a tiffling capital expenditure, the giving up of a certain amount of time to the eating of dinners, and such an education as will enable a man to pass a simple non-competitive examination are the only requirements for becoming a barrister. But in order to carry off the prizes of his profession a man will want an independent income sufficient to enable him for some years to live substantially upon his private means. He will need unremitting industry and patience during all that period. He must have, moreover, important personal qualities—great force of will, absolute self confidence, the power of concentrated and logical thought, and quickness of reasoning. All these things, and of far larger importance than any gift of manner, voice, or eloquence; but even where the requirements which we have specified are present they are wholly useless to their possessor without opportunities. Influence, therefore—by which we mean the promise or probability of future clients—is the chief necessity of all. It seems hard, observes "Cornhill's" writer, that a barrister should have to look to one class of men alone for all hope of employment—to be entirely and utterly at the mercy of solicitors. And for the man without influence this is particularly hard when it appears that there are now very few solicitors with important briefs at their disposal who have not sons or other relations of their own with a first charge, practically speaking, upon all the work. This circumstance alone has completely altered the relations existing between solicitors and barristers during the last fifty years. Even the plan of falling in love with the "rich attorney's elderly ugly daughter" is not fraught with encouragement, for it has been well said that in our times the solicitor's "elderly ugly son" gets all the work. Moreover the late Baron Pollock struck a deathblow to the solicitor's daughter when he asserted that every barrister married for love. The statement is surprisingly near the truth, says "Cornhill." The great majority of barristers marry young. "On the strength of our first guinea prosecution we married," a high dignitary of the law said lately in an after-dinner speech. "And we think that the work is all the better for the fact."

What to make of our daughters "Cornhill" promises no advice. And whether the coming article on the Stage will help us is a matter of conjecture. Meantime one of Sir George Newnes's staff strives to help us to a decision by giving us interviews with a dozen prominent actresses. Would you be an actress if you had your time over again, taking into account your knowledge of the hardships, disappointments, and drawbacks incidental to a career on the stage? That is the question the interviewer put to each one of them. If he had inquired of less successful actresses, those who have not got to the top of the tree, we might have had a better criterion. But we must make the best of what we have. Says Miss Lily Hanbury: "If a woman has talent for the stage, it offers her, in my opinion, a greater opportunity than any other calling for the making of an income. On the stage a woman is man's equal, so far as her wage-earning capacity goes, and in a few conspicuous instances, which will occur to every one, she may be his superior." Miss Dorothea Baird would choose the stage if she had to choose "a thousand million times." Miss Marion Terry cannot understand anyone being anything else than an actress if she is born one. Mrs. Patrick Campbell would rather be an actress than any empress in the world. All things considered Miss Rosina Brandram would not go on the stage again. Miss Fortescue is of a somewhat similar opinion. She would make sailors of her sons if she had any, and her girls "shouldn't have to work at all." Miss Winifred Emery cannot imagine doing anything else but act, but she does not want her daughters to be actresses. On the other hand Miss Millard would still choose the stage if she had her time to come over again. So would Miss Eva Moore, having tried other things before and having had to make a living. From Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Miss Alma Murray came similar replies. The former of these two ladies says that the stage is an admirable career for a woman who has talent and who is willing to work; it is not an admirable career for women who either lack the peculiar talent it requires or who desire a supposedly pleasant place in which to idle during rehearsals and to idle in the evening. Thus with an actress as with a poet—born not made—and unless a girl is a born actress she had better give the stage the widest possible berth.

CONTINENTAL TRADE DODGES.

THE methods which continental firms adopt in order to attract business are many and various, and although some of them cannot be looked upon with any great degree of approbation there are others which prove that the continental manufacturer is far more wide awake than the British exporter. The Lucknow paper recently pointed out a distinct case where British makers are fighting against their own interests. A large order was to be placed at home, and it went to a German firm because British makers would not deviate in the slightest degree from their usual methods. The order was for gas-piping of certain lengths; the English manufacturer who might have obtained the order did not do so because he refused to cut up his goods in any other lengths than those with which he was in the habit of supplying the English market. This displays an arrogant indifference with which no one can sympathise, and it served the maker right that he did not get the order. The Germans, too, are always willing to supply experimental samples of their wares to Government Departments, and Britishers do not seem to think it worth their while to do so. Almost all the agricultural machinery—that is machinery for agricultural purposes simply, and not including tea and coffee cultivation—which has been supplied to the native tiller of the soil through the agency of Government is either German or American. The experimental trials of agricultural instruments at the Government farms in the Central Provinces have shown conclusively that British dealers are both dilatory and diffident. The Government agents employed at the farms receive catalogues, offers of machines for experimental purposes, and other inducements to push their wares from American and German firms innumerable, but British makers do not seem to be aware even that such farms exist, and even if they do are quite ignorant of the fact that by this means it would be very easy to extend their business. This is legitimate enterprise. There are other directions in which continental dealers are pushing their trade where their methods, if legitimate, are not to be admired. The D. A. system which at present rules the hardware bazaars of India was instituted by continental merchants, and by its means continental manufacturers have extended their business ten-fold. The English dealers as a rule scorn to use it; and would never take the risks which attend it. No one can blame them, and if they lose trade on account of their attitude on the subject they are probably content, for the method is so speculative that it would be quite easy for them to lose money if they employed it. Some French firms who deal in small hardware are booked up with orders a year ahead, and as fast as they can dump their wares down in the Bombay docks they are taken up. This trade in the first place was the direct result of the D. A. system which operates in all branches of trade—piece-goods, food stuffs, as well as hardware and machinery. We have seen time after time that the Germans and Austrians are not over particular about infringing trademarks. But some of their tricks are even more harmful than the direct substitution of a false mark. Many of their goods bear no distinguishing mark of any kind, and unscrupulous dealers can palm them off under any description or name with which they care to christen them. All goods brought into this country ought to bear a distinct and definite mark showing their origin, and then if the manufacturer is not sufficiently proud of his own cognomen to place it upon his wares no opportunity will be given to the bazaar dealer to indulge in cheating of any kind. Continental dealers have many other artifices by which they stimulate sales, but they are too numerous and too varied to admit of further enumeration.

THE ELEVENTH AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

THE success achieved by the eleventh Australian team of cricketers on their tour in England has opened up a controversy as to whether they were better all round than the 1899 or 1882 combinations. The 1899 team was considered by many good judges to be the best eleven Australia has sent since 1882, and, if so, it would be interesting to endeavour to ascertain from figures whether the 1902 team were the equals of the famous side which W. L. Murdoch captained twenty years ago. The best way of determining the respective strengths of the teams is to compare the records. The 1899 team played 35 matches, won 16, drew 16, and lost 3. The 1902 eleven played 19 matches, won 23, drew 14, and lost 2. The 1882 team played 38 matches, won 23, drew 11, and lost 4. From this it will be seen that on the general results of the tours, the 1882 eleven ought, perhaps, to be ranked as inferior to the 1902 eleven, but records at cricket are apt to be misleading, and very few judges of the game who followed the doings of the 1882 team would be prepared to say that they were not better, both individually and collectively, than Darling's 1902 team. The 1882 team had as batsmen Murdoch, Massie, McDonnell, Bonnor, Horan, and Bannerman, with Spofforth, Palmer, Boyle, Garrett, and Giffen to bowl, and Blackham to keep wicket. Murdoch at his best, and on a hard, true wicket, was inferior only to W. G. Grace, but Trumper's magnificent batting this season has earned him the reputation of being the finest batsman Australia has ever produced. Clement Hill's performances, too, both in England and Australia, are far superior to anything ever accomplished by Bannerman, Horan, Massie, McDonnell, or Bonnor. The weak point of this year's team was, perhaps, a lack of forcing players under difficult conditions. In bowling the eleven of 1882 were decidedly the stronger, Spofforth, Palmer, Garrett, Boyle, and Giffen being infinitely superior to Trumble, Saunders, Noble, Howell, Armstrong, and Jones, whilst in wicket-keeping Kelly must yield pride of place to Blackham. On this somewhat cursory analysis the 1882 eleven are superior in wicket-keeping and bowling, and the 1902 team just a trifle the better batting side, though, perhaps, such judges as Grace, Hornby, Steel, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, and Lord Harris would hardly support the latter contention.

THE date of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay will probably be the 27th December.

MAHOMED UMAR JAN, younger brother of the Amir of Kabul, is again reported to be in failing health.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY RIVAZ arrived in Simla on the 15th instant from their short tour in the Hill States.

THE outbreak of anthrax among the horses of the Viceroy's Bodyguard at Debra has been stamped out. Ten horses in all died.

MR. O. V. BOSANQUET, C. S., Political Department, has been appointed to have charge of the Press and Consular Camps at the Delhi Darbar, in succession to the late Captain Mallaby.

THE Royal West Surrey Regiment at Rawalpindi and the Wiltshire Regiment at Peshawar which are exchanging places in relief, will move to their destinations by rail on the 1st November.

MR. W. S. MEYER, C. S., who has succeeded Mr. Risley in the editorship of the "Imperial Gazetteer," leaves Simla on the 20th on a visit to Calcutta and Madras in connection with the revision of the "Gazetteer."

MR. HALLIDAY, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been appointed to hold executive charge of the Bengal central camp at the Delhi Durbar, in succession to Mr. Huddleston, who has had to take leave owing to ill-health.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail steamer Arabia were:—Lieut.-General Sir George Wolseley, K. C. B., commanding the forces at Madras; Lieut-Col. Sandbach, R.E., who has been appointed to command the Royal Engineers, Nurbudda District; Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine; Lady Cunningham; Lady Ulrica Duncombe; Lady McIlwraith; and Mr. J. C. Meiklejohn, Commissioner of Coorg.

THE marriage between George Henry, eldest son of Major-General W. H. M'Causland, late R.A., and Gertrude Close, only daughter of Mr. B. A. Green, M.A., Southgate, Middlesex, will take place in Bombay on Monday, the 29th of December.

IT is stated that the Duke of Connaught's presence at Delhi will possibly be made the occasion of a big Masonic meeting. Lord Kitchener will probably succeed Sir Power Palmer as District Grand Master of the Punjab, and Lords Ampthill and Northcote are both prominent Masons.

THE Kaukab-I-Hind, a Hindostanee paper, says that sixteen graduates of the business department of the Reid Christain College of Lucknow, are employed as stenographers and typists in the mill offices of Cawnpore, and that the total amount of salaries drawn each month by these young men is Rs.1,115. In addition Arthur Hancock has been appointed as typist in the District Traffic Superintendent's office, Shahsanpur; Ram Lall goes to Dhamtari, in the Central Provinces; F. W. Roy becomes typist in the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals; and S. B. Roberts becomes private stenographer of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Graduates of the business department of the College have also been engaged as teachers in new departments of the same kind opened at Agra and Allahabad.

ON the 25th ultimo an inquest was held before the Bournemouth Borough Coroner on the body of the Hon'ble James Chisholme St. Clair, late of the Madras Civil Service, brother of Lord Sinclair, who died at the Royal Bath Hotel on the 23rd ultimo. The evidence showed that M. St. Clair, who was 65 years of age, had been staying in Bournemouth for the past six weeks, and that he had suffered from diabetes for nearly 20 years. The disease greatly affected his eyesight and his memory. On the 20th ultimo he was to have left Bournemouth with his brother, the Hon'ble Lockhart Mathew St. Clair. Mr. James St. Clair took up a bottle of cloudy ammonia which was lying close to some medicine bottles and drank a quantity. Emetics were given and he rallied on Sunday, but became worse on Monday, and died on the 23rd ultimo. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

"THE extraordinary vagaries of the man Pigott," says Mr. Algernon Ashton, "who is just now proclaiming himself to Clapton audiences as the Messiah are exciting such universal indignation, as well as contemptuous ridicule, that it may perhaps be interesting to call to mind a similar freak of human nature, the notorious Joanna Southcott, who imagined herself to be the Virgin Mary. There are actually still some persons living who believe in her." The same parallel will have occurred to many. What many do not know, however, is that Joanna Southcott lies buried in St. John's Wood Churchyard, "her tomb," says Mr. Ashton, "is well cared for, having only quite lately been restored." The inscription on the long white headstone begins: "Sacred to the memory of Joanna Southcott, who lies interred 26 feet in front of this tablet. She departed this life December 27th, 1814. Aged 64 years." A number of quotations from the Scriptures, bearing on her claims, follow this inscription. Joanna Southcott's actual resting-place is enclosed by a neat iron railing, a stone containing a further inscription covering the grave.

A FEW gulls have already appeared on the Thames for their winter stay. It would be interesting to know what they think of the weather. Perhaps it was to find out if there were not rawness and chilliness somewhere such as would make an inland visit seem excusable that some of them have already been seen as high up the river as Hampton Court. The gulls that come about this time every year and populate the river from Chelsea to London Bridge are of three sorts—the large and stately herring gull, the black-backed gull, and the common gull. Every year they make some advance in friendliness and adaptability. Last year they had already begun to emulate the small birds of St. James's Park and try to perch on the trees. This accomplishment came to them clumsily; but with such an example to argue from as that of the New Zealand kea, which since New Zealand became a sheep country has abandoned the vegetable food of its ancestors in favour of flesh, who shall say where to set the limit to the possibilities of an adaptation? If we encourage the gulls enough—and Londoners certainly love and cherish them—we may yet induce them to nest in St. James's and Battersea.

THE Glasgow Corporation health department finds itself in an extraordinary predicament. On Feb. 19 a Glasgow correspondent telegraphed the fact that the dead body of an American young lady had been lying in a prominent Glasgow hotel for two months. The health department at once instituted inquiries, and found the body, as stated, in the hotel; but, as it was hermetically sealed in a coffin, the hotel proprietor declared there was no danger to public health. The Glasgow medical officer ordered the body to be interred. However,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN THE HOUSE.

A FRANTIC MEMBER.

MR. O'DONNELL AND THE PREMIER.

CHIEF SECRETARY HISSED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

There was a crowded attendance in the House of Commons and an animated debate ensued.

Mr. Balfour moved the precedence of Government business throughout the Session.

After a long debate Mr. Balfour moved the closure.

Mr. John O'Donnell then speaking refused to cease, and crossing the floor of the House shouted the conclusion of his speech in Mr. Balfour's face.

Thereupon there was a tremendous uproar mingled with Irish cheers.

A motion to suspend Mr. O'Donnell was carried by 341 votes to 51.

Mr. O'Donnell then left the House quietly.

The Irish members hissed Mr. Wyndham on entering.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

GOVERNMENT WHIPPING UP SUPPORT

PRONOUNCEMENT BY LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Mr. Balfour's motion has been carried by 262 votes to 141.

The discussion on the Education Bill has begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

The "Englishman's" London cablegram, dated the 16th instant, states :—

The Government Whips are making unusual efforts to ensure a large and regular attendance of the supporters of the Ministry in the Commons.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables:—

Lord Rosebery in a speech at the City Club made a strong pronouncement against the Education Bill.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOER GENERALS.

ANTI-BRITISH SPEECHES.

RUMOURED OFFENCE TO GOVERNMENT.

BOER LEAGUE'S COLLECTIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The Boer Generals have arrived in Berlin.

Crowds of people waited along the route for two hours and gave them an ovation.

The Boer Generals have addressed a meeting in Berlin. They emphasised the fact that they were British subjects and not politicians.

Two hundred thousand marks have been handed to the Generals by the Boer League, as the result of two years' collections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—

The "Daily Express" says it is rumoured that the Government is offended at the tone of the Boer Generals in their continental speeches, and is likely to warn them that they are jeopardising their chances of return to South Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Mr. Balfour has promised to consult with Lord George Hamilton as to the date of the discussion on the Indian Budget. "I cannot," said Mr. Balfour, "promise two days."

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The Commission took evidence yesterday as to the [illegible] of the war maps and the scheme of mobilisation.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral Seymour has been appointed principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King. Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed Vice-Admiral. Captain Lambton has been appointed Rear-Admiral.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The following is the result of the Middle Park Plate :—

Flotsam	...	...	...	1
Greatorex	...	...	...	2
Rock Sand	...	...	...	3

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MR. M'HUGH, M. P., RELEASED ON BAIL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Mr. M'Hugh, M.P., who was sentenced to two months' hard labour for intimidation, has appealed and been released on bail.

THE END OF THE U. S. COAL STRIKE.

PRESIDENT AS PEACEMAKER.

President Roosevelt has gained great political credit by his successful intervention in the strike.

It is worthy of note that both sides should have entrusted him with the selection of the Arbitration Committee which settles differences.

THE UNREST IN MACEDONIA.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

It is impossible to ascertain the facts of the situation in Macedonia, but it is believed that the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia magnifies every incident and invents others for the purpose of inducing intervention by the Powers.

THE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

The battle at La Victoria has proved resultless. Both sides lost heavily.]

VISITORS TO THE DURBAR.

The P. and O. steamer Persia's Marseilles passengers left to-day, and include 150 visitors who are attending the Delhi Durbar.

Lord Kitchener was still in London this evening.

His guests for Delhi include Colonel Frank Rhodes and Sir Henry Rawlinson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

A large contingent of winter visitors to India started to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day

THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states :—

Preparations for the Royal Procession on the 25th are proceeding apace. The Admiralty has refused the suggestion that the crew of the Terrible should take part as the ship pays off on the 24th.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES WILSON.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on the 16th, says :—

Mr. James Wilson of Sheffield, former proprietor and editor of the "Indian Daily News", Calcutta, is dead.

TEA PLANTERS AND THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent telegraphs :—

Much surprise is expressed at the tea planters and tea companies with their London offices not coming forward as a body to help those who are fighting the clearing house.

JOHN REIFF AND THE FRENCH TURF.

LICENCE WITHDRAWN.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that the French Jockey Club have withdrawn John Reiff's licence.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Jervis, I. M. S., Bombay, is permitted to retire with effect from the 27th proximo.

The Volunteer Officers Decoration is conferred upon Major Reynolds and Captain McGregor, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.

Indian Staff Corps—Major G. W. Maxwell to be Lieut.-Colonel and Lieut. H. C. Steen to be Captain.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Extensions of leave at home are granted to Engineers T. Knight for six months and J. Walmsley for three months.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. D. Maclagan is reported for employment under the Home Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, I. M. S., retires next January.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, from leave, officiates as Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay.

An interchange of appointments is notified between Mr. D. W. Mc Pherson, Deputy Accountant-General, and Mr. Volkars, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waller, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works, has been allowed six months' leave, Mr. W. Ogden from Bombay officiating.

Good service pensions vacated by the late General Cotton and Surgeon-General Harvey are conferred upon Sir Alfred Gaselee and Surgeon-General Scott Reid, respectively.

THE ARMY BEARER CORPS.

Assistant Surgeons with the Army Bearer Corps are to be picked men. Preference in selecting them will be given to those who are unmarried and between the ages of 30 and 35 years, and they will not as a rule be retained in command of companies after reaching 42 years, the idea being to secure only those best fitted for active service.

"A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

THE COMMONWEALTH AND ASIATICS.

STRINGENT RESTRICTIONS.

The correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is published, and shows that the prohibition against the entry into Australia of persons not possessed of European education is to be strictly enforced. Even the provision which lays down that the deposit of £100 sterling may be allowed to authorise admission in certain cases is, the Commonwealth Government now explain, to apply to such cases as those of merchants and servants of officers who will only be allowed to remain in the colony for a strictly limited period of time. The law, therefore, practically bars natives of India unacquainted with English from emigrating to Australia.

RAID UPON THE ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

ONE MAN WOUNDED.

CULPRITS CAPTURED.

An attack by five robbers upon some men of the Zhob Levy Corps between Hindu Bagh and Killa Saifulla is reported. They wounded one man and made off with loot, but were immediately followed up, the local Maliks co-operating actively in the pursuit, and the whole gang was captured.

THE ZHOB LEVY DETACHMENT.

EQUIPPED WITH MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.

The Zhob Levy headquarters detachment at Fort Sandeman has been re-armed with the Martini-Henry rifles, which will also be served out shortly to the outposts held by the members of this Corps.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BATCHELOR.

Second-Lieutenant Batchelor, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, died at Dalhousie yesterday of enteric fever.

ARMOURER-SERGEANT SPENCER.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Armourer-Sergeant Spencer, who was on this way to attend to Maxim guns at Chitral, shot himself through the head in the camp at Sado on the 2nd instant, and died the following night.

REWARD FOR CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

ORDER OF MERIT.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

Sheikh Ibrahim, serang of the Karachi Port Trust vessel Jumbo, is admitted to the Civil Division of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the recent Karachi cyclone in going on his own initiative, at great personal risk, and rescuing over three hundred men, women, and children, belonging to two villages which had been cut off from land and were in imminent risk of being swept away by sea.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

STATE OF HIS HEALTH.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 17.

Sir John Woodburn has had another relapse, but no particulars have been received. It is believed that the relapse is the result of his beginning the work again too soon.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

WHILE PLAYING TENNIS.

Major Clements, Supply and Transport Corps, died suddenly whilst playing tennis yesterday afternoon at the Wellington Gymkhana.

DINNER TO SIR POWER PALMER.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 17.

In the course of an eloquent and cordial speech on the occasion of the farewell dinner at Viceregal Lodge to the Commander-in-Chief, last night, Lord Curzon said :—We have been called upon to co-operate during an eventful epoch, for simultaneously the Indian Army has enjoyed unusual opportunities of service and distinction in foreign lands, and improving the nature of our finances has enabled us to do a great deal towards strengthening its efficiency and organisation in India itself. The Commander-in-Chief has taken, as was to be expected, a leading part in both these branches of labour. It fell to him to organise the despatch of the Indian force that effected the relief of Peking. His discriminating choice has enabled many an Indian officer to add to his laurels in South Africa. We have not, it is true, supplied him with any wider field of warfare in India itself or on its borders than a brush with the Mahsud Waziris, but I daresay he has not been sorry to escape another Tirah, and energies which might have been dissipated on that most unprofitable of all undertakings—a frontier campaign. He has, accordingly, been able to devote to more satisfying work of internal reform. He may look back as he retires upon an army almost entirely re-armed with a modern quick-firing rifle, supplied with a large increase of officers, and equipped in respect of transport with a bona fide organisation. He may contemplate a system of frontier defence worked out upon a scientific plan, and almost immeasurably superior to that of a few years ago. Mobilisation of Coast Defence Artillery, re-armament of Madras, reconstruction of Indian factories for the supply of materials and munitions of war, all of these will flit through his dreams in retirement, and will enable him to congratulate himself upon the good work done in each of these lines. As he hands over the Indian Army to the control of a foremost English soldier of the time he may confidently feel that it is a better and more finely equipped force than when he received command of it in the spring of 1900. In his successor's hands we may be sure that the good work will continue, and that we may look forward to an era of uninterrupted and practical reform.

THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MILL.

STRIKERS RESUMED WORK.

POONA, OCTOBER 17.

The majority of strikers in the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill returned to work this morning. The hands in the Cotton Spinning Department all resumed work, but the Weaving Department is still short of a few hands who refused to come to terms, as the Manager had secured the services of some men from Bombay, who arrived this morning. The chief reason given for the strike is that workers were unable to understand the terms of the provident fund which had not been properly explained to them by the officers of the several department. On asking for a loan of a couple of rupees out of the sum accumulated they were told that they were unable to draw any money until a total of Rs. 10 had been reached. Jumping to the conclusion that they were being defrauded, the men struck work. It has now been explained to them that the stoppages are purely of a voluntary nature and are at their disposal, so the majority of men have accordingly acquiesced in the arrangement. Some forty weavers are still undecided. Among them there are a few who are regarded as ringleaders of the movement, but most of them are expected to come to work to-morrow. The demand for the discontinuance of extra time has not been acceded to, but the men have accepted the ruling and have have resumed work.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

DELHI DURBAR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The final in the Delhi Durbar Hockey Tournament between the 17th Bombay Infantry and the 7th Bombay Pioneers was played to-day. The game was a fast one. Neither side was very formidable and slogging seemed to be the rule rather than exception. The passing of both teams were remarkably good. Backs of both the sides defended admirably. None of them scored anything.

The tie will be played again on Wednesday next.

THE ILLNESS OF DR. MILLER.

FAVOURABLE PROGRESS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 17.

The Hon'ble Rev. Dr. Miller, who was operated upon yesterday in the Nursing Home, Mackays Gardens, passed a fair night, and continues to make satisfactory progress.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

PALANPUR, OCTOBER 17.

Sahebzada Taley Mohammadkhan, heir apparent of Palanpur, is selected as a cadet by the Viceroy. He started for Dehra Dun by to-day's mail to join the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, accompanied by the younger Prince, Yawer Hussain Khan, went up to Kharade to see him off. It is an auspicious coincidence that he was called by Major Watson, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun for examination on the date of his birth, viz., on the 7th July. He has taken his education at home under a private tutor. He was born in 1883, and is nearly twenty years old.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Transport Ortano leaves Durban for India on the 8th proximo, Ionian leaves on the 19th proximo, and Lake Manitoba on the 13th proximo, all with drafts for India.

The increase in the number of rounds issued to Native Cavalry for practice will not take place until 1st April next year, by which time all regiments should have the '303 rifles or carbines. The annual allowance for each trooper will then be 150 rounds.

Rules have been issued regarding the supply of small arms ammunition in the field. Each Infantry soldier, except Pioneers, will carry 100 rounds on his person, 80 rounds belong with the regimental reserve, 120 in the communication Column, and 200 in the Ordnance Field Park. The regimental reserve will always be carried on mules.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 16TH.—Perton, Brig.-Genl., Bo., on leave from Kamptee.

Forbes, Lt.-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on leave from Neemuch.

Saunders, Lt., Bo., R. F. A. on leave from Kirkee

Baird, Lt., Punj., XII Cavalry, on leave from Mooltan.

Hepper, Lt., Punj., I. M. S., on leave from Derawakai.

Malcolm, Major, Punj., 4th Goorkhas on leave from Dera Ismail Khan.

Battye, Lt., Punj., from furlough from England.

Rodgers, Lt.-Col., Punj., I. M. S., from furlough from England.

Dunlop, Capt., Punj., 23rd Pioneers, from leave from England.

Mackenzie, Lt., Punj., I. M. S., on leave from Kohat.

DEPARTURES OCTOBER 16th.—Rodgers, Lt.-Col, Punj., I. M. S., to join to Kohat.

Battye, Lt., Punj., Guides, to join to Mardan.

Bruce, Major, Punj., 5th Goorkha Rifles, on to England.

Smythe, Lt., Pun., R. G. A., on transfer to Aden.

Edmundson, Lt., Punj., R.G.A., on duty to Multan.

Harbotile, Capt., Punj., VI Lancers to join furlough to Jhelum.

Saunders, Lt., Bo., R. F. A., off leave to Kirkee.

Dickson, Capt., Bo., S & T Corps, to Poona.

Baker, Major, Bo., 2nd Grenadiers, from leave to Mhow.

It is estimated that the new coalfield discovered in July last on the estate of Lord Dudley, in Staffordshire, will return a profit of nearly £40,000 per annum. It took six years' boring to discover the coal, and the expenses in this connection amounted to £30,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

THE NEW SHIPPING POLICY.

NEXT to the parlous state in which the Education Bill has been placed not only by the general movement amongst Nonconformists against paying rates if the measure passes, the defection of such pronounced Ministerialists as Colonel Welby, Mr. Selby, and Colonel Bowles, and the uneasiness of the Birmingham Liberal Unionists, the topic that has excited most attention this week has been the deed made by Mr. Gerald Balfour with the Cunard Company and the Morgan Combine. As to the agreement with the former Mr. Gerald Balfour in his speech at the Cutlers Feast said:—"The Cunard Company have pledged themselves to remain in every respect British company, managed by British directors, with the shares not to be transferred to anybody but British subjects. Their ships are to be officered by British officers. They also engage to construct two vessels of 24 to 25 knots, that is to say, vessels a knot faster than any other in the fleet. These two vessels, as well as the entire Cunard fleet, will remain at the disposal of the Admiralty, the Admiralty being at liberty to charter or purchase any of them at any time on terms fixed in the agreement. I have already explained that the construction and running of these vessels cannot be affected on commercial principles. But in order to reduce the expenditure as far as possible the agreement provides that the capital necessary for the construction of these vessels should be advanced by the Government to the Cunard Company, of course on proper security and on proper conditions of repayment. The Cunard Company is also to receive from the Government a subsidy in lieu of the present Admiralty subvention amounting to £150,000 a year. This sum may perhaps appear at first sight a somewhat large one; but I can assure you that the point has been most carefully considered, and that we have come to the conclusion that this sum is not more than a fair remuneration for the services to be rendered. To the principle of paying a subsidy in excess of the remuneration fairly due to the services rendered by any shipping company the Government are perfectly opposed. Such subsidy we regard as merely bounty in disguise, and to the principle of giving bounties we are resolutely opposed." A fuller account of the a rangement is given by the chairman of the company, Lord Inverclyde, who thus summarises the principal terms of the agreement :—1. The Cunard Company are to build two large steamers for the Atlantic trade of high speed. 2. The agreement is to remain in force for 20 years from the completion of the second of these vessels. 3. The Cunard Company pledges itself until the expiry of the agreement to remain a purely British undertaking, and that under no circumstances shall the management of the company be in the hands of or the shares or the vessels of the company held by other than British subjects. 4. During the currency of the agreement the Cunard Company is to hold at the disposal of the Government the whole of its fleet, including the two new vessels and all other vessels as built, the Government being at liberty to charter or purchase all or any such vessels at agreed rates. 5. The Cunard Company also undertakes not to unduly raise freights or to give any preferential rates to foreigners. 6. The Government are to lend the money for the construction of the two new vessels, charging interest at two-and-three-quarters per cent. per annum. The security for the loan is to be a first charge on the two new vessels, the present fleet, and the general assets of the Cunard Company. 7. The Cunard Company is to repay the loan by annual payments, extending over 20 years. 8. From the time new vessels commence to run, the Government are to pay the Cunard Company at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£150,000) per annum, instead of the present Admiralty subvention. The agreement with Mr. Morgan has not been so explicitly set forth, and some divergence appears in the accounts given respectively by Mr. Gerald Balfour and the authorities in New York. Roughly speaking, however, it has been decided that the British companies in the combination shall remain British "not only in name but in fact," and that half the future tonnage built for the combination shall be built for the British companies. Public opinion has scarcely yet crystallised, but on the whole the arrangement seems likely to pass the ordeal of Parliamentary criticism.

VISCOUNT KITCHENER AT SHEFFIELD.

Archbishop Temple in one of his delightful little speeches yesterday pleaded guilty to a weakness for being welcomed by civic authorities. That is a weakness which Lord Kitchener does not share, but great as is the constitutional disinclination of the new Commander-in-Chief in India for such "functions" he must long remember with gratitude the handsome way in which he was treated by the civic authorities of Sheffield. Their open handed generosity to the great soldier who concluded peace in South Africa contrasts with the singular action of the civic authorities of Bombay. The latter have refused to present Lord Kitchner with an address costing a few rupees. The Sheffied Corporation have given his Lordship not only the freedom of the city but some handsome and more tangible gifts. These included a fine silver dinner service weighing 2,000 oz, and a case of the best cutlery that Sheffield can produce. But that was not all; the Lord Mayor of Sheffield on his own account presented the distinguished organiser of victory with a handsome dressing case in ivory and silver, while from one private firm he received a sportsman's knife with pearl haft and gold mounting, bearing the arms of the Cutlers' Company and his own monogram. The other mementoes of his hurried visit to Sheffield included a silver pocket flask and silver waiter given by the firm who made the dinner service presented to him by the Corporation. Lord Kitchener's testimony to the excellence of Sheffield products must have been stimulated by these tributes, but we may be sure that it was none the less sincere, for sincerity is clearly one of his principal traits. In his speech, after the freedom had been conferred upon him, he said :—"In my new capacity of freeman of this city I feel that I have become more closely associated with the industries of Sheffield, and, owing to my profession, I feel more especially interested in those remarkable words which have for many years assisted the naval and military authorities in proving and working out and perfecting the guns and armour-plates that are the necessary adjuncts of those services. Some years ago, when the advance into the Soudan was decided upon, I had to procure the very best guns to re-arm the Egyptian military. After careful study in this country and on the Continent, I am very glad to be able to say that I was able to place an order with the great firm that is now established in Sheffield. Those guns were supplied to me with the least possible delay. They were fully tested at the battles of Atbara and Omdurman with the most satisfactory results, materially assisting my men in winning the day with the small losses that they incurred on those occasions." He went on to say :—"I feel confident that Sheffield will by the excellence of its manufactures continue to hold its own in the great competition that now exists both at home and abroad, and will not cease to take a leading part in the efficient armament of the military forces of this country." At the famous Cutler's Feast held the same evening Lord Kitchener responded for the Army, and in the course of an interesting speech indirectly replied to certain insinuations that his critics are fond of levelling at him particularly in reference to his Soudan campaign. "War," he said, "must at all times be a source of terrible suffering; but I cannot agree with those who, misconceiving what humanity in war is, advocate a form of kid-glove warfare. It is, I think, the manifest duty of every commander to use every effort in his power within the recognised rules of warfare to bring hostilities as rapidly as possible to a successful conclusion. His desire that we shall profit by our military experiences in South Africa will be shared by everyone but the country; it has been very hopeful and will be still less so now that Sir Michael Hicks Beach from his unique knowledge has conformed all that we had previously been told by writers sneered at as sensational about the scandalous manner in which outside influences are brought to bear on the management of the army and its appointments and promotions. Mr. Haldane, M. P., reflected public opinion generally, when in his speech at Dunbar last night he said he was despaired of the War Office until they let loose in it somebody like Lord Kitchener. An acquaintance of mine recently remarked to one of Lord Kitchener's friends: "It is a pity that Lord Kitchener is going to India instead of to the War Office." The reply was :—"He would not go there."

LORD KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF.

I wonder what Lord Kitchener thought of the announcement recently made that he had appointed two youthful noblemen of the Guards, Viscount Ingestie and Viscount Herbert, as aides-de-camp, and that they were to accompany him to India. If I may make a guess I should say that he would be rather annoyed. I believe he never had any thought of offering appointments to these ornamental young gentlemen, and how the announcement came to be made is a mystery. I have heard it suggested that the paragraph may have been inserted at the instance of some friends of Lords Ingestie and Herbert. If so the people concerned evidently do not know their man. There have been illustrious soldiers who seemed to display a weakness for filling their staffs with members of the aristocracy, but Lord Kitchener is evidently less concerned about the ancestry of the officers he employs than their capacity. It is interesting to note that of the personal staff he has chosen for India all have served under him and proved their fitness for the duties they will shortly discharge in India. His Military Secretary—Colonel Hubert Hamilton—was with Lord Kitchener in the Soudan and the rest worked under him in South Africa. The exact date of Lord Kitchener's departure for Soudan, which, as your readers are aware, he visits on route to India has not been announced. Rumour says that the date is being kept secret by Lord Kitchener's orders so as to avoid any fuss.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The only explanation of the refusal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to vote an address to Lord Kitchener on the occasion of his arrival in India has been sent by the Bombay correspondent of the "Express." He attributes the action of the majority to their disapproval of the South African war. It has come as a surprise to many here to find that Pro-Boerism is so strong in Bombay, and there is an inclination to hope that the correspondent of the "Express" may have misinterpreted, perhaps unconsciously, the feelings of the Bombay Corporators. The Home Press has not taken much notice of the incident on the ground perhaps that the least said the soonest mended, but the matter has been the subject of much comment privately. In some quarters a strong opinion is expressed that Lord Kitchener ought to have been consulted as to his wishes before the proposal to present him with an address was publicly made. It is taken for granted, on what grounds I cannot say, that he was not asked beforehand whether it would be agreeable to him to receive such an address if it were presented. That certainly is the more usual and desirable course.

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

Although Lord Acton did not unfortunately live to see the accomplishment of the important history of modern times mapped out by him with infinite care and judgment in the cloistered seclusion of a Cambridge college it is satisfactory to know that his lamented death will not prevent the work being carried through. Indeed the first of the projected twelve volumes is to make its appearance as early as the 1st proximo. On Lord Acton retiring from the editorship, when no longer able to contend against illness, the task of giving effect to the scheme was entrusted to the present Master of Peterhouse (Dr. A. W. Ward), the former Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh (Dr. G. W. Prothero), and the Lecturer in History at Trinity College, Cambridge (Mr. Stanley Leathes). I have been favoured with an advance copy of their interesting preface to volume I. After pointing out that France and Germany have already produced universal modern histories, though aiming less high than that initiated by Lord Acton, the editors go on to say :—"By a universal modern history we mean something distinct from the combined history of all countries—in other words we mean a narrative which is not a mere string of episodes but displays a continuous development. It moves in a succession to which the nations are subsidiary, their stories will accordingly be told here not for their own sakes but in reference and subordination to a higher process and according to the time and the degree in which they influence the common fortunes of mankind." As I have stated there are to be 12 volumes, and the period covered will be from the fifteenth century to the present day. For each of these volumes some historical fact of signal importance has been chosen as the central idea round which individual developments are grouped not accidentally but of reasoned purpose. The subject of the first volume is the Renaissance, and its contents are as follow :—Introductory Note by the late Bishop Creighton. 1. The Age of Discovery ; 2. The New World ; 3. The Ottoman Conquest ; 4. Italy and her Invaders ; 5. Florence—(1) Savonarolah, Florence; (2) Machiavelli; 6. Rome and the Temporal Power ; 8. Venice ; 9. Germany and the Empire ; 10. Hungary and the Slavonic Kingdoms ; 11. The Catholic Kings ; 12. France ; 13. The Netherlands ; 14. The Early Tudors ; 15. Economic Change ; 16. The Classical Renaissance ; 17. The Christian Renaissance ; 18. Catholic Europe ; 19. The eve of the Reformation. Some people many complain that no place has been found for a separate account of the development of the pictorial, plastic, and decorative art of the Renaissance. The editors anticipate this objection, pointing out that to have attempted a review of this kind would have entailed a history of artistic progress during later periods—an extention of the scope of the work which considerations of space forbade." Politics, economics, and social life must remain the chief concern of this History ; art and literature except in their direct bearing on these subjects are best treated in separate and special works ; nor indeed is this direct influence so great as is generally supposed ; the topics of the remaining volumes are indicated by the following list :—II. The Reformation ; III. Wars of Religion ; IV. The Thirty Years' War ; V. Bourbons and Stuarts ; VI. The Eighteenth Century ; VII. The United States ; VIII. The French Revolution ; IX. Napoleon ; X. Restoration and Reaction ; XI. The Growth of Nationalities ; XII. The Latest Age. The execution of the work is divided among a large and varied body of scholars. The title "The Cambridge Modern History" is, perhaps, not particularly happy, but it serves.

SIR JOHN JARDINE IN SCOTLAND.

Sir John Jardine, K. C. I. E., has again crossed the Border, and is getting up about 40 meetings in the towns and villages of Roxburghshire, aided by the chief local Liberals, some Scottish M. P.'s, and at a final meeting at Kelso by Lord Tweedmouth. The policy of the Government comes under stringent criticism in regard to the War and the Taxes, but especially with regard to the Education Bill which, being considered by the Presbyterians as a sectarian and Anglican measure, rouses the shepherds of the Cheviots to the keenest feeling. This banner was raised by Sir John in the places connected with the Original Secession where there are many memories of martyrs, and was the chief theme at a great demonstration at Jedburgh, the county town. Sir John urges continually that the Scottish M. P.'s have the casting vote, and that by voting for the Bill they are betraying the national religion of Scotland. Ministers come on the platform and support his resolutions, and the movement is likely to extend over the other Border counties. At the conclusion of a very vigorous fighting speech delivered by Sir John at South Deal last week, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him. The mover of the resolution, a Mr. Culthert, said he thought they would leave the meeting greatly edified, and that the excellent and statesmanlike address they had heard would make them take courage and work for one who had had such a distinguished career in the great Empire beyond the seas. At the last election, although the war and the old register were against them, they reduced Lord Dalkeith's majority by one half, and he was confident that at the next election they would march to victory.

OLLA PODRIDA.

By favour of the Lord High Chancellor, Mr. Herbert Birdwood has added to his activities by becoming a county magistrate. From the Richmond local paper I take the following paragraph :—"Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL.D., of Dalkeith House, Cambridge Park, has been placed upon the commission of the peace for the Brentford Division of Middlesex. At the District Council meeting on Thursday evening it was decided to write to Mr. Birdwood and congratulate him upon the honour thus conferred upon him."

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Birdwood, of Viscount Kitchener's staff, is staying with his parents at Twickenham preparatory to his departure for India on the 29th inst. I see that he accompanied Lord Kitchener on his visit to Sheffield to receive the freedom of the city and the hospitality of the Cutlers' at their well known annual feast.

I see that in the report published in yesterday's "Times" of the Lord Mayor's visit to Guy's Hospital the success of Mr. Kenelm H. Digby in gaining honours at the recent London University examination is mentioned. This young gentleman has done particularly well in his first year at the premier Metropolitan hospital. In addition to getting honours as just stated, and being appointed Science Demonstrator in recognition of his foremost position among the students of his year, he has also gained an entrance scholarship of £80. Mr. Kenelm Digby is the third son of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E.

CYCLONIC WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, Captain P. Cabal, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste, encountered cyclonic weather three days after leaving Aden, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant. She experienced strong south to north-east and south-east winds with a very high sea and strong swell which caused the vessel to roll and labour heavily. During the bad weather one of her boilers was damaged and she came on to Bombay under one boiler. The crew had had work to perform during the time of the bad weather. The vessel entered the Victoria Dock early yesterday morning.—The P. & O. S. N. Company's Mail steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the mails and passengers, met with very unsettled cyclonic weather and strong south-east wind and sea. The barometer reading was 29·65.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR.

Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar, accompanied by Princesses Protiva and Sudtiva, and suite arrived in Bombay yesterday by the English Mail steamer Arabia. The party landed at the Ballard Pier, where they were met by the Private Secretary of his Highness. From Ballard Pier they drove to Watson's Hotel, where they remained for a few hours, and left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus at 1 p.m. by the Calcutta Express.

We regret to hear of the death which took place yesterday in Southern India of Major C. H. Clements of the Supply and Transport Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, arrived in harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 3rd October. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Gregory Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Middlemass Lieut
Bigger Col and Mrs
McAfee Mrs
Partridge Mr
Graham Miss
Lannerman Mrs and child
Henaick Mrs and child
Brown Mr and Mrs L and infant
Smith Miss
Potts Mrs
Whitehead Miss
Lowther Mrs
Dundee Mrs
Pollingtone Mrs and infts
Lang Lieut and Mrs
Hall Mrs
Hall Miss
Brown Mr and Mrs
Cox Mr
Learoyd Mr and Mrs
Patrick Mr
Kershaw Mr and Mrs
Meiklejohn Mr and Mrs
Hathaway Mr
Mellvraith Lady and Miss
Des Voeux Mrs
Lamont Mr
Hoare Mr
Kanyon Mrs
Wilkins Mr
Gore Mrs and Miss
Mathews Mr and Mrs
Law Mr
Kewing Mr
Richards Mr
Hains Mr
Stiffe Mr
Whittle Mr
Simpson Mr
John Mr and Mrs E
John Mrs W G and 2 infants
Spencer Mr and Mrs
Winter Mrs
Phelps Mr and Mrs
Prentis Mrs
Tulloch Mrs
Anderson Mr
Cox Mrs
Douglas Mr
Pritchard Capt
Main Mr and Mrs
Prior Major and Mrs
Baker Mr
Taylor Mr and Mrs and infant
Ferrier Mr
Hynd Mrs
Hawkins Mr and Mrs
Lormax Mr
Condon Mrs
Innes Mrs and infant
Robb Mr
Bowcott Mr
Allan Mr
Duchesne Mrs
Scott Mr
Buckland Mr
Pugh Mr
Kiddle Mr
Home Mr and Mrs
Monros Mr and Mrs
Taylor Mr and Mrs
Cookson Capt
Cattanach Mr
Rust Mr
Small Mr
Gubbay Mr
Straight Mr
Skinner Miss
Needham Miss
Sen's infants
Higgs Mr
Barton Mrs
Barton Mr
Ring Mr
Shapoorji Mr
Mullins Mr
McSwiney Mrs
Pollard Mr
Tyabjee Mr
Le Fanchet Mr
Leigh Miss
Sparkes Miss
Barton Mr
Eckford Major
Don Mr
Millard Mr
Daniel Lieut
Glasgow Lieut
Ross Lieut
Knapp Lieut
Horton Lieut
Barns Lieut
Mathieson Lieut
Gill Lieut
Surre Lieut
Kushardt Lieut
Scott Lieut
Morris Lieut
Duncombe Lady
Mullins Mr
Knowles Mrs child and infant
Taylor Mr
Watts Miss
Blair Miss
Van Sommeren Misses
Van Sommeren Mr
Harratt Mrs
Ashdown Mr and children
Macrae Mrs and infant
Robinson Mr
Hague Mr
Warwick Mr
Barnes Miss
Powell Williams Mr
Daly Mr and Miss
Andrew Mr
Tyrell Mrs
Howorth Miss
Beaes Mr
Acton Miss
Blair Miss B
Stuart Mrs
Melfathe Mr and Mrs
Batton Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bethler Mr
Baker Capt
Anderson Mr and Mrs and two Misses
Robson Mr and Mrs
Whitney Mr
Cameron Prof and Mrs
Maxwell Mrs and infant
Kinnison Mr
Moncriff Mr
Bruce Mr and Mrs
Denman Mr and Mrs
Campbell Mr
Fairbank Mrs
Huddleston Mrs
Kendrick Miss
Hinton Rev
Clarke Rev
Capper Mrs
Knowles Mr
Bowden Mrs
Hutchinson Mrs and child
Read Mrs
Macleod Mr
Egremont Miss
Christie Mr
Powell Miss
Penton Miss
Nicholls Mrs
Mathew Dasconess
Barber Mr and Mrs and infant
Peake Miss
Murray Mr and Mrs
Thomson Mr
Walsh Mr and Mrs
Fendon Mrs
Watson Mr and Mrs
Deane Miss
Webb Mr
Sykes Mr
Moir Miss
Hunter Mr
Jardine Mr
Cox Mr
Learoyd Mr and Mrs
Patrick Mr
Kershaw Mr and Mrs
Meiklejohn Mr and Mrs
Hathaway Mr
Mellvraith Lady and Miss
Des Voeux Mrs
Lamont Mr
Hoare Mr
Kanyon Mrs
Wilkins Mr
Gore Mrs and Miss
Mathews Mr and Mrs
Law Mr
Kewing Mr
Richards Mr
Hains Mr
Stiffe Mr
Whittle Mr
Simpson Mr
John Mr and Mrs E
John Mrs W G and 2 infants
Spencer Mr and Mrs
Winter Mrs
Phelps Mr and Mrs
Prentis Mrs
Tulloch Mrs
Anderson Mr
Cox Mrs
Douglas Mr
Pritchard Capt
Main Mr and Mrs
Prior Major and Mrs
Baker Mr
Taylor Mr and Mrs and infant
Ferrier Mr
Hynd Mrs
Hawkins Mr and Mrs
Lormax Mr
Condon Mrs
Innes Mrs and infant
Robb Mr
Bowcott Mr
Allan Mr
Duchesne Mrs
Scott Mr
Buckland Mr
Pugh Mr
Kiddle Mr
Home M

THE TRADE MARKS ACT.

AN OILSMAN AND HIS PARTNER.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sharafali Alibhoy, of Messrs. Akbarali Sharafali and Company, dealers in paint at Khoja-Bazar, Bombay, appeared on warrant issued against him by Mr. George Crawford, Agent of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons, paint manufacturers, London, on charges of being in possession on the 9th instant in Bombay of certain stencils to imitate the trade mark of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons, under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, and of having sold in Bombay on the 7th instant 12 kegs of paint bearing a spurious trade mark.

Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bayley of Messrs. Crowford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Payne (Junior) of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, defended the accused.

Mr. George Gracewood, Agent of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Sons, said that in consequence of his inquiries in Bombay as regards the imitation of his firm's trade mark he gave instructions to Mr. Byramji, managing clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Company, solicitors, to make a mixed purchase of paints last Tuesday week. Mr Byramji returned with 12 kegs of white zinc paint bought as those of Hubbuck's. One of the kegs bought by Mr. Byramji and a genuine Hubbuck keg were produced in the Court for comparison. Witness said that the trade mark on the keg bought by Mr. Byramji was a rough imitation of that on the genuine keg, that on the genuine keg being larger in size than the one on the other. The cost of arms on both the kegs as well as the lettering round the cone of arms in both were similar. The words "Trade Mark," "Hubbuck," and "London" were similar on both, but the first "O" in "London" on the imitated trade mark was cut right through, and corresponded with the stencil which was found from the godown of the accused. The size of the genuine keg was a little smaller than the imitated one. Witness continued that the colours of the two tins were similar but not identical. The words "25 lbs" were embossed in iron on the genuine keg while the same words were embossed in a different position in the false one. On the back of the genuine were the shipping marks of Cooper, Bombay. In addition the false keg had a shipping mark "125 in a diamond" which none of the genuine kegs possessed. The letters "Bombay" on the false keg were larger than those on the genuine keg. Witness had examined three of the kegs that Mr. Byramji had brought with him, and found the quality of the paint in the imitated kegs much inferior. The lowest cost price for the Hubbuck white paint was Rs. 25-12 per cwt. while the price in England was 29 shillings a cwt. Four kegs went to make one cwt. The false kegs, witness believed were calculated to deceive a purchaser. In consequence of what he saw on the kegs witness filed an information and obtained a search warrant and proceeded with Inspector Murray, Mr. Byramji, and a native police, to execute the warrant. They went first of all to the accused's godown and found that it was padlocked. Witness stationed police in the front and at the back and then went to the accused's shop. He saw the accused and handed him the search warrant, looked round the shop, and Mr. Murray asked accused to go to the godown and open it. Accused refused to do so, and then witness went back to the godown with Inspector Murray, and after waiting for nearly 40 minutes Mr Murray sent for the accused. As the accused refused to come, Mr. Murray called a punch who examined the witness and other persons. Then the door was opened and in the godown witness discovered 147 kegs bearing a spurious mark. After some considerable time the stencils and a small paint mill were discovered in the back of the godown in the presence of the punch. By that time accused too had arrived there. The kegs of paint were then attached to the Police Court in four bullock carts, and Mr. Murray took charge of the stencils. Then in the presence of the accused's son the lock was made right. A certain number of the 147 kegs were 28 lbs ones, some of them being those of white lead and some of white zinc. Some others were 56 lb. ties. Witness continued that there were 11 stencils found from the accused's godown. They corresponded with the marks on the false kegs. All the 147 kegs bore the spurious shipping mark of "125 in a diamond", and they all bore Hubbuck's name and an imitation of the trade mark.

Mr. Hormusji Pestonji Byramji, managing clerk to Messrs. Crowford, Brown and Company, said that on the 7th instant, he went to the accused's shop in Khetwa Bazar, near the Crawford Market, on instructions partly from Mr. Bayley and partly from Mr. Gracewood. He saw accused looking after his business in the shop. Witness inquired from him the rate of certain colours, oil, and brushes. Accused gave him certain prices, and after a little haggling he purchased some packets of colour, some brushes, and a drum of oil. Witness then asked accused to give him 3 kegs of 28lbs. of Hubbuck's white zinc paint. Accused stated the rate at Rs. 34-8 per cwt. Witness said he would give Rs. 34. Eventually the price was settled at Rs. 24-4 per cwt. Accused then sent his man and some coolies to his godown to fetch the kegs. Twelve kegs each of 28lb. were brought to the shop in about half an hour. Accused asked him whether he was sending the paint, and witness replied that it was to be sent to Matheran for his master's bungalow. Accused offered to send it for him. Witness said his men were waiting at the station hence he wanted to send them over. Witness then got a receipt from the accused for all the purchases made. Accused wrote the receipt but did not sign it. The receipt was put in. Witness then brought the kegs and other article to the office of his masters, where Mr. Gracewood and Mr. Bayley immediately saw them and sealed them up. He then went with Inspector Murray to execute the search warrant. Witness gave evidence with respect to the execution of the search warrant in corroboration.

His Worship observed that a prima facie case had been made out, and called upon the accused to say what he had got to say.

Accused stated that he was not present at the time when the things were found in his warehouse. One of his partners named Akbarali died 6 or 7 months ago. He did not know if Akbarali had anything to do with them.

In Questioned by his Worship accused said that he sold 12 kegs to witness, Byramji. He believed those kegs contained Hubbuck's paint and so he told witness. He knew nothing about the stencils. They might have been left in the godown by his partners. His firm's name was Akbarali Sharafali and Company. He was a partner in the firm and his name was Sharafali Alibhoy.

Inspector Murray, Inspector of Police, gave evidence in corroboration of the last witnesses as regards the execution of the search warrant.

On an application from Mr Payne to enable him to bring witnesses for the defence the case was adjourned till this afternoon. The accused was enlarged on his furnishing a bail in Rs. 3,000 and a surety for the same amount.

There was a similar charge against Ibrahim Ahmedbhoy, but Mr. J. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, produced a medical certificate to show that accused was ill and could not attend the court. The hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
ults for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

860 0 —Smotham B and N—Vithaldas Dharamdas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Motions.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Uncontested Chambers for Consent Decree.

336 02—Kanga and P—Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi vs Bapoojee Dossabhoy Patell—K D Sheroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

87 02—Hiralal and D—Huckma Kessa and others vs Jahangirsha Dossabhai and another—K D Sheroff.

2 02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Abu Bucker Hajee Soomar.

408 02—M B Chvanibhai—Scavs Lukhmanjee vs Ranchordas Vandrabdas—Edgelow G and W.

340 02—Maturbhai J and M—Hirachand Nuncband and other vs Lachhiram Jumpand and another—Bicknell M and M.

510 02—Maganlal J—Calaypatty R Bhujang and another vs Mandavally S Lingam and others—Mantri and B—for Postponment.

515 02—Thakurdas D and Co—Alli Mahomed Aba Juma v vs Hajee Ahmed A a.

518 02—D D Romer—Antonia Lossano and another vs Joseph Meyer Isaac and another—Bhashankar K and G

522 02—Framjee and D—Hurgowandas Goverdhandas vs Mulla Hessonally Abdullaly.

524 02—Maganlal and J—Curmerjee Jamsetjee Bella vs Luximbai widow and another.

539 02—Framjee and D—Hajee Joonas Fazal Mahomed and another vs Vithaldas Dandas.

544 02—Jamsetjee and R—Framjee Panna and others vs Ranchodas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W

548 02—Madhowjee V—Lilavahu widow vs Tricum Doongersey and others.

550 02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Visram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N.

554 02—Thakurdas and Co—Faridbux Visram and others vs Esufally Ebrahim—Jehangir and S.

555 02—Smetham B and N Bai Moolbai widow and others vs Bai Velbai Bandi.

63 02—Payne G S M—Gothmul Kanayalal vs Keshorilal Hurmandrai and others—Molvi H and M.

347 02—Bhaishanker K and G—Dayajee Jetha and others vs Bai Moghibai and another—Inshit and D.

Testamentary suit for Consent Address.

35 01—M J and B—Jairaj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Gokuldas Paster—Little and Co.

Undefended New Long Causes.

405 02—In person a pauper—Gowlat Luximbai widow vs Rag-unadhdas Basheth and another.

338 02—Jamsetjee and R—Keshewnath Moreshwar vs Sundardas Curaundas and others.

449 02—In person—Adenjee Byramjee Bhathina vs Jacoob Jumal.

Contested Chambers.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

226 02—Edgelow G and W—Hangildas Manockal vs Lackmidas Thackerdas and others—Mirza M and Bhaishankar K and G and K D Sheroff—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

163-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Eduljee Bamboot vs Framjee Eduljee Bamboot and others—In person—part heard.

517 99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ibrahim bin G Hainidasar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar—Crawford B and Co Mulla and M and Captain and V.

272 02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Goolam Hossein Hanidasbar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alloodin Jitekar and another—Crawford B and Co Muljee B and M.

288 02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Goolam Hossine Hainidasbar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allaodin Jiotkar—Crawford B and Co, Captain and A and M, M and M.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
TRADE MARK

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

WRITING on Sept. 28, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—It is rarely necessary or useful to cite the "Petit Journal"; but the immense publicity which this journal enjoys makes it one of the most effective mediums for the propagation of ideas in France. This power was proved during the Dreyfus case, and before that this journal played a great role in the infusion into certain classes of the French people of sentiments at once pro-Russian and anti-English. When, therefore, it begins a fresh campaign, such as it has recently begun in favour of an alliance between France and Spain, we may be sure that it has its reasons for so doing, and that if it persists in this campaign, the education of a large portion of the French nation will have been accomplished on this point. The entire French Press indeed is rapidly falling into line, as if in response to the tattoo of an invisible drum. But thus far no recruit to the cause of Franco-Spanish friendship has been more interesting than the "Petit Journal," which publishes in large type the following article:

"An alliance between France and Spain corresponds to-day with the wishes of public opinion. Against it there are no moral difficulties, and the 'rapprochement' defined by a treaty would serve the material interests of both countries. We must rejoice at the choice of Southern France for our recent grand manœuvres, for they greatly facilitated useful conversations, and the presence of the Prince of the Asturias in the midst of our troops served as a symbol for the reciprocal sympathies which it is time to draw more closely together. In the future we shall no longer have to exercise our army corps on a field of operations where war may be definitively eliminated by diplomacy. If really 'il n'y a plus de Pyrenees,' it is superfluous to watch jealously over a frontier which is hardly menaced. We shall reserve for others our attention as well as our persevering efforts. Neither France nor Spain dreams of invasions and conquests, the fear of which necessitates the maintenance of armies and fortresses. They have, on the contrary, to defend themselves against the acts of the essential adversary—that is, of England—who still lays claim to dominate the Mediterranean by her fleets, and to live there at the expense of the bordering nations, divided or indifferent as to the solidarity of their interests. In Morocco we are bound to come easily to an understanding to remove from North Africa the illegitimate ambitions that contest our rights. . . . Our common friendship is based, then, on the salutary distrust inspired by the encroachments of England. There is no better moment for a solid agreement. Everyone here feels the truth and force of the ideas which are joining our hands. Everyone would hail with joy the definitive act which would consecrate a natural "entente" and an alliance inevitable since it is necessary."

This article is significant.

TURKEY.

According to the Vienna "Politischy Correspondenz," assurances have been repeatedly tendered to the Porte from Sofia and St. Petersburg that the Shipka fetes are to have an exclusively military character. The Porte has, in fact, been informed that Russia will take great care that any political demonstration shall be avoided. Nevertheless, the fetes produce an unfavourable impression both at Yildiz Kiosk and at the Porte.

THE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes the following telegram from Saloniki:—

All the Bulgarian villages in the vilayet of Monastir simultaneously rose in arms last Tuesday (Sept. 23). The insurgents are marching against the Turkish villages, and there have already been sanguinary collisions. As soon as they received the above intelligence, the military authorities at Monastir and Salonica despatched troops in all haste to the insurgent districts. The situation is serious. The Bulgarian element has been worked up to a pitch of great excitement by revolutionary agents, and seems bent on going recklessly ahead in view of hastening a solution by the sword.

As no figures are given in this telegram, it is impossible to say on what scale the rising has taken place, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," if the news itself be accurate. In any case it is not improbable, indeed, tidings of a similar description have been expected for some time past. The advanced season is the only favourable feature in the situation, though there may be more fatal collisions between Macedonian bands and Turkish troops before the snow compels the latter to suspend operations till the spring.

Official telegrams state that the Bulgarians lost 52 killed and 112 wounded at Vodena, near Monastir, and that the survivors are being actively pursued.

A "Reuter" telegram from Belgrade of Sept. 27 says:—A band of Arnauts, while on Servian territory attacked the village of Mirkovitsch in the Kopaonik Planina, after a two hours' fusilade. Information from the frontier states that during the last three months the Arnauts in their raids across the border to Servia have killed 12 frontier guards and 81 peasants, while nine frontier guards and 17 peasants have been severely wounded.

The "Politische Correspondenz" publishes the following information from Constantinople of September 29:—

The diplomatic representatives of those States which have regular Consulates at Monastir have received unanimous accounts, according to which the exploits of insurgent bands in that vilayet have recently increased to considerable proportions. Some of these reports represent the state of affairs in the vilayet to be positively alarming. It is worthy of note that the situation is regarded in that light by the Consuls of two Powers, whose reports have always shown great impartiality.

A Constantinople telegram of Sept. 29 says:—Fourteen battalions of Reserves have been called to the colours in the vilayet of Salonica in order to secure tranquility and keep turbulent elements in check. Twelve battalions have also been called out at Monastir and 12 at Uskub for the same purpose.

There is an obvious intention, in some quarters, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," to magnify the political importance of the Shipka Pass fetes. Count Ignatieff, when he was received at Varna, said to the Vice-President of the Bulgarian Chamber:—"Consolidate; don't talk too much of politics, and be convinced that Russia stands at your back." This almost reminds one of Gortchakoff's phrase, "La Russie se recueille," and the prophecy that she would be put on her legs again after the Crimean war was not better fulfilled than may be this of Count Ignatieff, who this time really has a political mission, and holds out to the Bulgarians and Macedonians the hope that their ambitions will not remain unrealised, if they know how to wait.

The "Politische Correspondenz" which not infrequently hides the origin of its information by dating it from Constantinople, London, Paris, or elsewhere, when the real source is somewhat nearer home, says the same correspondent, gives it as Constantinople that two of the foreign Consuls in the vilayet of Monastir, who, up to the present, have sent reassuring reports to their Ambassadors in Constantinople, represent the state of things in the vilayet as desperate, and as, to a certain extent, justifying all existing fears.

According to this information, all the other Consuls in the vilayet have been sending similar reports for a long time back, and now that their two formerly optimistic colleagues have come over to their opinion, the impression upon the Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople is all the greater. It is a fair guess that the two Consuls referred to may be those of Austria-Hungary and Italy because Germany, Russia and England are not directly represented at Monastir, where, in addition to the Powers mentioned, only France and the Balkan States have consular representatives. At any rate, the statement that the position in the vilayet and in Macedonia generally has become worse is in keeping with news received here from various sources, and what is said of Macedonia applies also to Albania. The Greeks and Servians, or Wallachians, as a special object of hatred, and, in a number of cases, of cold-blooded murder by the Bulgarian bands, Greece has already addressed her elf to the Porte with a demand for the protection of Greek subjects in Macedonia, and it is well known how frequently Servia has come the same of late, but more in reference to Albania than to Macedonia. A special edition of the Macedonian paper "Rifraal," published at Sofia, openly calls upon all Macedonians to take up arms, and this, while a Russian Grand Duke is guessing at Bulgaria. After the dinner in the newly built Shipka Monastery, Count Ignatieff said to a Bulgarian—as is reported from Sheipovo—"For October first (Old Style) a great surprise is in store," while at the dinner itself he declared that "a glorious future awaits Bulgaria under the mighty protection of Russia." It will not be forgotten, moreover, that Prince Ferdinand has just conferred the Grand Cross of the Bulgarian Alexander Order upon the Count. I have already pointed out that in my opinion, the prominent part the ex-Ambassador is allowed to play at the present moment, after so many years of silence, must have a peculiar significance, and that the entire Shipka festivities are exceeded in importance by Count Ignatieff's evident political mission to the Bulgarian people.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

In official and Press circles at St Petersburg the opening of the Dardanelles to the passage of four torpedo boats sent from the Neva to join the Euxine Squadron, is, the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" says, regarded as a distinct and significant success for Russian diplomacy.

The fact that it has been achieved by an extraordinary use of persistent buffoonery is in any way qualify the jubilant satisfaction felt by the Russian Admiralty. It is not at all difficult to understand, without being told, the nature of the arguments which the Czar's Ambassador at Constantinople ultimately brought to bear upon the obstinacy of the Porte in this matter. It is authoritatively stated that the British Government entered a protest against the irregularity of the Porte's permission; but, as one of the Russian journals observes, "the placing upon record of a diplomatic protest is its consignment to the oblivion of forgotten archives." Russia deliberately addressed herself, three months ago, to the task of establishing a precedent, which may prove of enormous advantage to her hereafter, and, by riding roughshod over an international convention without any real let or hindrance from other interested Powers, has triumphantly accomplished her purpose.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE LEBANON.

Constantinople, Sept. 27 ("Times").—The Ambassadors met this morning. Tewfik Pasha attending by Imperial order. They proposed Muzaffer Pasha as Governor of the Lebanon. Tewfik Pasha raised no objection, the protocol was signed, and the matter is thus considered. Muzaffar Pasha, who is able and upright, is a general of division, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, and manager of his horse-breeding stud.

ARMENIA.

The Vienna news-sheet "Information" publishes the following intelligence from Constantinople:—

The state of siege still continues at Mush and at Sasun. The arrival of the French, Russian, and English Consular agents has not diminished the gravity of the situation in the slightest degree. Moreover, nothing authentic is known concerning their mission and the result of their investigation. Sasun is surrounded by regular troops and Kurds who only await the signal from Yildiz Kiosk to begin plundering and massacre. The Armenian population lives in perpetual fear. In all the Armenian villages of the valley of Mush, Turkish troops have taken up their quarters and treat men and women in ruthless fashion. The Armenians are unable to get from one village to another. The more intelligent young men are vigilantly watched or thrown into prison as suspects. The Government takes care that no news of its high handed proceedings reaches Europe. The truth is that the laws of exception are still applied with every possible rigour, and that the authorities place every kind of difficulty in the way of emigrants returning from the Caucasus.

PURDAHNISHINS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The bonds of Empire have been so closely drawn during the celebration of this summer, that I venture to ask room for a short statement of the position of the least understood of His Majesty's subjects beyond seas.

I refer to the Purdahnishin, or woman who "sits in seclusion." There are in India both Mahomedan and Hindu Purdahnishins. Every Mahomedan woman is necessarily a Purdahnishin. The Hindu Purdahnishin did not exist in ancient India, but is one result of the Mahomedan invasion of the country. Women were secluded in self-defence, and in imitation of the practice of seclusion existing among the Mahomedans. Therefore it is that the Purdahnishin is to be found chiefly in those parts of the country where the Mahomedan influence was strongest—i.e., in the North and North-Western Provinces of India. All but the lowest class of servants as here so secluded. Elsewhere the practice is confined to Mahomedans, and to the Royal, or Quasi-Royal, or would-be aristocratic families of the Native States and British India. I will, to keep the question within limits, exclude the Purdahnishin of South India. When I talk of the North and North-Western Provinces (or United Provinces) of India and the Native States of Western India, I refer to districts larger in area than the British Isles by about 40,000 square miles, and with a population more than four times as great—no negligible quantity.

Now, the Hindu Purdahnishin had secured to her various rights under the early Indian law. Certain property was hers, inalienably—such, e.g., as came to her through her maternal ancestors, or as gifts upon marriage. In other property she had what we may call a life estate—though her rights of enjoyment are in some instances larger than those of an English tenant for life). These rights are still hers, notwithstanding her seclusion. The anomaly is obvious. You give a woman the rights of an adult person—indeed, until the Married Woman's Property Act of 1882, more rights than English women had in England; her physical position is that of an infant. (This is, in fact, her position in the law, since the British occupation of India. Her rights are untouched; the protection accorded her is that accorded to infants or lunatics. People who deal with her have to prove their good faith.) Take, for instance, the widowed Purdahnishin owner of a life estate in property as large, it may be, as an English county. She is generally illiterate, even as regards her own vernacular. She may have considerable business powers in embryo, and be possessed of sound practical qualities, or she may not—in effect it makes little difference, for, owing to the restrictions of the Purdah, she has to act entirely, in reference to the management of her estate, through her (Indian) agent. He is her only door to the outside business world—i.e., he is practically (in the worst cases) in the position of sole trustee to an infant of considerable property, living under circumstances where secrecy and concealment are the natural atmosphere. The "opportunity" of darkness and seclusion is always available.

The danger of the position of trust lies naturally in the fact that there is no one to oversee it, if the trustee abuse his trust it is primarily and exclusively through himself that the woman must complain. I have known of one such trustee who made the Purdahnishin sign deeds of gift to himself of almost her entire "stridhan," or private property (what did she know of the contents?); and of another who made bogus creditors bring bogus actions against a Purdahnishin on bogus bonds, his son personating the latter, never appearing for the defence, so that judgment went against her by default. Of course, in both these instances protection awaited the woman in the Law Courts; but how was she to get her cause there? The cases which do find their way to the Law Courts are but cases in observation would be proof of need), are eloquently of the many more which have no chance of any hearing. When the Purdahnishin is also guardian of a minor who is heir to the Throne (and the mother of a son has the right of guardianship, be she even the youngest Rani), she is practically ruler of the State, and the dangers and difficulties of her position thicken.

The fact is that certain of the widowed owners of property are wards of Court, and there is a Collector or Administrator whose duty it is to attend to their complaints; but such officer is a much overworked official, it is not his sole duty, he has a large district and comes within her geographical area but seldom—say, once or twice a year. At best he sees her blindfold, so to speak, for he may converse through the Purdah alone. From the very nature of the limitation, questions of evidence must arise. Is the woman speaking the person she purports to be? Are her statements made of her own free will and without coercion? The unscrupulous can never secure secrecy her adviser can never be sure of identity, and often everything depends on both. Then think of the large number of widowed Purdahnishins who have not even such chances of help as the above. And all that is here said is true of the difficulties of the position with regard to the Hindu lady applies also to the Mahomedan Purdahnishin, though the rights secured to her are somewhat different.

Cannot some way of help be found? Something which will not offend the prejudices and customs of the people, and yet be sufficiently intelligent and interpretative of the need? Is it not possible to give the widowed Purdahnishin access to a "man of business" of her own sect, with whom she can speak freely? She might be authorised by the Court of Wards Department of Government, and work under authority.

I have for some time been collecting opinions on this subject, from such Englishmen as have held office in India, and even from Indian administrators. No one denies the need. Indeed some, chiefly administrators of Courts of Wards, would state it more emphatically than I have ventured to state it.

Of the 'objections' the following is a summary:—

1. Injustice does exist, but we cannot interfere between husband and wife, or with the customs of the country.

2. The need exists, but any reform would be an imputation on the past.

3. We want no more litigation in India; the country is already litigious. Better let the need be.

4. Where will you find your trustworthy and qualified woman of the first?

To these we might answer:—

1. So long as we limit any scheme of help to widows and minors, the domestic difficulty disappears. It is really only because a woman is deprived of her natural male protector that the troubles arise. And a woman adviser would be no interference with the custom of the Purdah, but indeed a conforming to it.

2. Might obviously be rejected.

3. One use of a competent woman adviser would be to save the Purdahnishin from litigation in the numberless cases where now she spends her substance uselessly, under the advice of fifth-rate mukhtars or vakils.

4. In the real difficulty of the situation, but is not to my mind, an insuperable difficulty. Demand her and you create her.

Oxford and Cambridge and sister Universities are producing women who do good, cool-headed, nonhysterical work. Let the best of such be secured for a position which would need tact and sympathy as well as legal knowledge and business capacity.

I leave the question to the brains and hearts of a country which has responded nobly to a similar want in regard to medical aid for Purdahnishins. And believe me to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
Cornelia Sorabji.

September.

The accompanying are extracts from letters I have received on the subject:—

(I.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, of the High Court, Calcutta, writes:—

"That Purdahnishins labour under great difficulties in obtaining competent legal advice is beyond question; it is also notorious that they are often in the hands of unscrupulous servants or interested advisers. Disinterested advice is often beyond their reach. It would, in my opinion, be a public boon if a qualified lady, with a certain recognized "status" could be made to serve as the channel of communication between them and the official world, and to advise them in their legal affairs. I think the State owes it to their helpless position which has been likened to that of infants, to provide sufficient safeguards against the fraud and chicanery of which they are at present so often the victims. A part of the one per cent suggested would afford, in my opinion, great help to these poor women and be of assistance to the Government in acquainting itself with the wants, needs and requirements of Purdahnishin ladies. . . ."

(II.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Knox, of the High Court, Allahabad, writes:—

"You asked about the position of Purdahnishin owners of property. I am fully satisfied that they often are in great straits whenever it may be necessary to have recourse to Courts of justice. These may be cases in which there are old family servants who are staunch and faithful—fewer cases still in which relations can be trusted; but I hold these cases to be exceptional. I know of more than one instance in which I am satisfied that the family agent or relation has been bought over by the other side and has played into their hands. Just now the Rani of a Gazipur family is in sore need of a faithful adviser. She had fixed her hopes upon a High Court pleader who is a distant relation, and who has a high reputation for sterling integrity, and wished him to become manager of her estate, which is involved in litigation. Owing to our rules vakils cannot undertake such an appointment, and the Rani sent us a pitious petition asking us to relax the rule, as she had no one about her whom she could trust to represent her case properly to English barristers. This is only one instance, and any one who knows Purdahnishin women would easily give you many more.

"I am sure that Courts of Wards would find it to their own interest, and to the interests of their Purdahnishin-wards, if they had a lady upon whom they could rely who could and would take instructions direct and convey instructions direct. No one but a lady can do this work for them."

And again, later:—

"I am afraid you will not get much done out here until some one arises who will make the lady of India his speciality, or, better still, until some lady of influence takes it up. Only last week the Court, in a case of reluctance, permitted a vakil at Benares to become manager of a lady's estate while pursuing his ordinary work as a vakil. We refused the request the first time, and the lady (fortunately for her she is literate) besieged us again, and said there was absolutely no one she could trust. She had been fleeced and ruined but three was this vakil whom her husband had away spoken of as an old schoolfellow, true and loyal. The vakil himself did not want to take it up. He came to see me about it, and said it was a terrible case and he knew it meant thrusting his hand into a nest of hornets.

"I know you have hit upon a real want, and some day some one will get the credit of being a benefactor. . . ."

(III.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Blair, of the High Court, Allahabad writes:—

"During my ten years' judicial experience I am continually dealing with cases in which it is manifest that women have been more or less robbed of their rights by their male relatives. Yet the number of cases which are instituted by them to obtain redress is quite infinitesimal. There seems to exist between them and the fountain of justice an almost insuperable bar. As you know, the Privy Council has applied to Purdahnishin women the protection with which it hedges all persons suffering from disability. Their contracts cannot be enforced against them, unless it be proved that they have obtained independent advice; have been made thoroughly aware of the contract in which they are proposing to enter, and are under pressure of no undue influence. And I believe that such evidence is commonly procured by fraudulent means. If a legal practitioner is brought into consultation, he will certainly be unaware of the identity of the lady behind the curtain, and, if the real person be there, she will be surrounded by the myrmidons of the person who are exercising pressure upon her.

"I remember an impressive case (in which (incidentally) it was sought to maintain a Mahomedan will, which, if it makes disposition inconsistent with the general law of inheritance, requires the consent of all persons interested in that inheritance. It was signed by all the women of the family as witnesses. Fortunately for them, one of the males, in the line of succession, was aggrieved, and so succeeded in upsetting the will. Otherwise those poor women would have been left dependent on the persons who had supplanted them. When the matter came before us in appeal, the will was at once thrown overboard, as there was no independent evidence that the ladies knew the contents of the document. You see it was only the accident that one of the men had not been sufficiently 'squared' that opened up the matter at all.

"That is just a specimen of what must take place in thousands of households.

"I know a case where a barrister practising in these Courts had plundered his female relatives of more than a lakh of rupees before they began to think.

"In how many cases must they be short of money to carry on litigation, and therefore obliged to purchase the services of some rascally mukhtar or vakil, at an inordinate price? The general run of such women is practically uneducated and used to submission; and if they told their story to an honest lawyer they would be likely to be overheard; and, moreover, fearing to be overheard, would not dare to tell their story with fullness and freedom. My 27 years' experience of the Bar shows me how unwilling litigants are to tell the whole truth to their solicitors. Many a time in a private consultation I have, by inducing confidence partly in my status as counsel, partly in myself, extracted information of the greatest moment, therefore studiously concealed. And the life of the average Englishman strengthens the tendency to reserve and subterfuge.

"With any unmistakable imprimatur from Government, I cannot doubt that a woman would do much to redress the wrongs, in the presence of which the authorities are content to sit with folded hands, because there is no public opinion here to force them to novel and effective action. . . ."

(IV.)

Sir William Markby writes:—

"The case is, I am afraid, numerous in which women in India living in seclusion are surrounded by persons who do not deal honestly by them; and, being only able to communicate with the outer world through these self-same persons, they are practically helpless. This evil you propose to meet by providing that there should be available to such women, some person of her own sex having such a recognized position as would give the assurance that she was trustworthy.

"That the evil exists, and that it can only be met in some such way as you propose, is, I think, wholly beyond dispute. Of course, if the evil is to be fully met, there must be many such women advisers, and it might not be possible to find at once so many qualified women; but that is no argument at all against making a beginning. The same might have been said against the introduction of women doctors.

"The question remains, how can the necessary position be best given. My own opinion is that the best method would be that suggested by you of appointing a woman to assist the Court of Wards in Purdahnishin cases. I agree in thinking that when a woman is living in seclusion there is always some danger that any communication received, or supposed to be received, from her, may not be a genuine expression of her wishes.

"In order, therefore, to ensure that her wishes have really been ascertained, it is desirable that there should be the means of inquiring into this through the agency of one of her own sex fully acquainted with and capable of understanding the legal position, who can examine her personally without any restraint or hindrance whatever, and whose report can be relied on.

"You may recollect that an analogous precaution was not considered superfluous, even in England, when the interests of married women were concerned. In order to make sure that they were free agents, they were examined privately by a judge of one of the superior Courts. It is true that this precaution has been abandoned; but it was necessary at one time in England and there is a far stronger case for its necessity, or at least its occasional use now in India."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE OCT. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr G A S Bennett, B
Mr J E Barratt, B
Mr R S M Curran, B
Mr F M Scott, B
Capt S H Barnett, I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J L Poynter, 2 mo M C
Major F E Bradshaw, B, 2 mo M C
Major C Davis, 1st B Lancers, 1 week
Capt W McKinlay, B, privilege leave for 2 mo and 27 days, combined with furl for 9 mo
Mr G Balthasar, B Cov, furl to March, 14, 1903
Mr G A Paterson, B Cov, furl to March, 14, 1903
Mr W S Hamilton, B Cov, furl to Dec 28, 1902
Mr C Bean, B, 1 mo furl
Mr M J Chisholm, B, 1 week's furl
Mr C H West, B, 6 days' furl
Dr J C Bose, B, leave to Oct 20, 1903
Mr S W Coxon, B, 1 mo extraordinary leave
Mr R Maiden, B, 2 mo
Mr R N Hodges, B, special leave commuted to furl on private affairs, and extended to Jan 5, 1903
Mr A C Lloyd, B, 3 mo M C
Mr T J Metcalfe, B, 2 mo furl
Mr S E Crow, B, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col M J Meade, C I E, B
Lieut-Col P D Pank, I M S, B
Lieut-Col C S Whaler, 6th B Cav
Major L E Lliott, B
Major R P Colomb, B
Major H F K Waldron, 16th B Lancers
Capt S Bermeulshon, B
Mr H E McColl, B Cov
Mr N C Stiffe, B Cov
Mr W S Hamilton, B Cov
Mr F E Jackson, B Cov
Mr J H Lea, B Cov
Mr E L I Hammond, B Cov
Mr A G Cooke, B Cov
Mr G J Monahan, B Cov
Mr M J Chisholm, B
Mr H M Parish, B
Mr T D D Serrington, B
Mr A H Bagley, B
Mr G Simpson, B
Mr J S Wells, B
Mr S H Paddon-Row, B
Bo
Lieut T W Slingsby, 2nd P Cav
Lieut H C Nicolay, 1-3 Gorkha Rifles

Mr H N Baker, B, 2 mo M C
Major F Churchill, 4th M Pioneers, 3 mo M C
Capt M A B Kappey, 6 h M I, 6 mo
Lieut A Adams, 3rd M Lancers, 6 mo M C
Lieut E A Elphinstone Dalrymple, 11th M I, 5 days
Lieut C O Morris, 5th Bo Light Inf, 1 mo M C
Lieut W H F Hughe 5th Bo Cav, 2 mo M C
Mr B A Brendish, Bo Cov, furl to Aug 26, 1903
Mr H J H Henderson Bo, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col C H Plumer, 1st Inf Hyd Cont, 6 mo
Major J A Houlson-Craufurd, I S C, 1 mo M C
Capt F W Watling, R E 3 mo
Capt W M Earle, I M S, 3 mo M C
Capt H G Brett, R A, 6 mo M C
Lieut E A Bateman Champain, 5th Gorkha Rifles, 3 days
Lieut E W C Borders, R I M, 2 weeks
Chief Engineer R Brownlow, R I M, 11 days

Mr R H Tickell, B
Mr W E F Handcock, B
Capt W J Niblock, I M S M
Mr R H Campbell, M
Capt H Harrison, Bo
Mr C Fitz] W Hamilton, Bo
Mr A Hill, Bo
Lieut-Col R H Rattray, 22nd P I
Lieut-Col H B B Watkis, 31st P I
Capt H W Peck, 2nd P Cav
Major R J Marks, I M S
Major J R M March, 1st Lincoln Regt
Major A Mullaly, Supply and Transport Corps
Capt L B Walton, D S O
Capt A R H Garden, I S C
Capt C D Dawes, I M S
Capt D Peart, I S C
Capt H M Turton, I S C
Lieut F Dobson, R I M
Chief Engineer W G Mathiews, R I M

MARRIAGE OF MISS LOW.

ON Tuesday, September 16, the marriage of Mr William Francis Wormald, of Sawley and Cookridge, Yorkshire, Lieutenant, 4th (The Queen's Own) Hussars, and Miss Cecil Isabella Jocelyn Low, daughter of the late Mr. George Low, W. S., and grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Low, of The Laws, Berwickshire, was solemnised at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. The bridesmaids—Miss Constance Low, (the bride's sister), Misses Alice and Jessie Low (cousins of the bride), and Miss Montgomery. The groomsman was Lieutenant Radcliffe, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Rev. Charles W. Mosse, The College, Durham, was the officiating clergyman.

The bride wore a dress of rich white satin with embroidery of pearls and trimmed with Brussels lace (the gift of her aunt, Mrs. Humberston), and a wreath of orange-blossom. Her veil was pinned with a diamond and opal aigrette, the gift of her aunts, Misses Foulkes. She also wore a diamond and pearl necklet, the gift of Lord Low, a diamond and ruby brooch, the gift of Miss Turnbull, and a diamond bangle, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream muslin, trimmed with lace and pink rose medallions, large straw hats trimmed with La France roses and lace and carried beautiful shower bouquets of La France roses, and they were pendant brooches in the form of baskets set with jewels, the gift of the bridegroom.

After the wedding Mrs. George Low held a reception at No.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 3.

"BOBS" AND THE CZAR.

Lord Roberts, the leader of the biggest army which England has ever sent to war, became a septuagenarian on Tuesday last. Lord Roberts's services to his country, rewarded by the highest honour which can fall to a British soldier, cover half a century in the history of the British Empire, and few lives of public men are better know than the exciting career which Lord Roberts crowned by carrying the flag to Pretoria. But it is perhaps not generally know that Lord Roberts is a friend of the Czar, whom he knew well enough years ago to ask when the Russians were coming to India. "Never!" replied the Czar, with emphasis; "I could not conceive a greater disaster for Russia than that we should ever make the attempt."

RUSSIA'S "IMPOSSIBLE."

"But you don't expect me to believe that," said the daring Bobs; "some day we shall have to fight you here." The Czar's reply belongs to history: "No, such a thing is altogether outside our ideas—it would be madness," said the Emperor. "Look at the immense distances, the enormous difficulties of transport, the loftiest mountains in the world to cross! It is impossible." Bobs was sceptical. "All the same," he said, "you will come some day. There is not a village in India where there is not to be heard the traditional prophecy that some day a white people from the north will conquer India." "Then why in the world," burst out the Czar, "should you not claim that you are the white people of the prophecy. You are white, you come from the north; why should you do yourselves the harm of always assuming that the prophecy was still unfulfilled, and that it relates to us?"

RATS AND KINGS.

The relation between kings and rats is not, at first sight, the most obvious thing in the world, but there are naturalists who with no pretence of disloyalty, solemnly believe that the brown rat and the House of Hanover came to England together. Sunday was the anniversary of the day on which, in 1714, George the First landed at Greenwich, and it is one of the common beliefs in Yorkshire that that insatiate and mischievous little brute, the brown rat, came over in the same ship which brought the new Sovereign. Mr. Charles Waterton, the eminent naturalist, would not be contradicted on the point, so convinced was he that King George and the brown rat came to England together. Certain it is that the brown rat is an invader and not a native, and equally certain is it that the interloper has overrun our shores and persecuted our own black rat almost to death.

HOW IT IS WROTE.

The announcement at a London theatre that the play would terminate in a fortnight "unless business improves, which it is now doing," is worthy of an even higher rank among humorous announcements than that of the District Council which inscribed the following on a notice-board at a green enclosure:—"These grounds are for pleasure only; no games or play allowed." It was a country publican in Gloucestershire who voluntarily informed his customers that all spirits sold here are adulterated with as much water as is possible to evade the law," and the following delightful note has actually found its way into an agricultural paper:—"No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions, an the letter cannot be returned unless a stamped envelope bearing the name and address of the writer is enclosed."

"DRESS OPTIONAL."

It is better to be brief in business announcements, and the Putney fishmonger who announced "Winkles is Riz" was a model in his way. Even brevity, however, has its pitfalls, as the Dewsbury Swimming Club discovered last year, when in advertising its annual ball, it announced on the placards, "Dress optional." It was a harmless sensation, almost happy enough to have been deliberate, but such slips are not always made with impunity. There are some who are unfortunate as, for example, the one displayed in a shop-window in North London, which ran: "Our superior butter is one shilling per pound; no one can touch it." "Annual sale now going on," ran another; "don't go anywhere else to be cheated—come in here." "Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday," read another.

A KING'S ROMANCE.

King Charles of Roumania, of whom the world is hearing once again in connection with the oppression of the Jews, has not made extravagant demands upon the space of the newspapers. He is, perhaps, the least known Monarch in Europe, yet no living ruler has had a more romantic career. A young soldier in a German garrison, Prince Charles was sitting with his comrades, when a telegram was handed to him stating that he was announced by posters at the street corners of Bucharest as a candidate for the throne; and he is not likely to forget the strange journey he made to his future kingdom. There were reasons why the identity of the Royal traveller should be kept secret; war was in the air, and the situation in Moldavia and Wallachia was fraught with awkward possibilities, although Bismarck had told the Prince to go ahead and "do it on the quiet, only don't consult us."

"WHERE IS THE PALACE?"

Not many people guessed that the mysterious passenger, Karl Hettingen, was to reign on a European throne and win the independence of his country on the battlefield. Once the Prince forgot his name on the frontier, but was saved by a member of his suite, and at last the party reached the capital. The King has built himself a palace since then, but the house in which he entered upon his career as a ruler was a one storey building which would not fetch a high rent in any London suburb. What house is that? asked the Prince, as he approached a small place guarded by troops, and the general replied: That is the palace. Thinking he had misunderstood him, the Prince asked again: Where is the palace? and the general pointed in embarrassed silence to the house before them.

ROYAL REGRETS.

"I have not been able to be of much use to this beautiful country," the Prince deplored three or four years after he was safely seated on the throne, and he wrote to his [illegible] his good intentions had been misconstrued and regarded by ingratitude, and that "Had I not [illegible] my heart this magnificent country, for which [illegible] other circumstances, the richest future might [illegible] been foretold, I should have lost patience [illegible]." But times have changed, and Moldavia and [illegible] have become the kingdom of Roumania [illegible]. The German Emperor, [illegible], was honestly able to [illegible] on the work of his reign, [illegible] wrote, "Roumania has become [illegible] member of the Council of [illegible] your Majesty's sceptre every [illegible] the proud consciousness of [illegible] high [illegible] the Warden of an old- [illegible] the sympathetic goodwill [illegible] King Charles has an excellent [illegible] his reign with a stroke of the pen [illegible] pate the Jews.

WATER AND FIRE.

[illegible] whose management of the London [illegible] fair a topic of discussion, has been [illegible] to water than to fire. He will next [illegible] thirtieth anniversary of his entering a midshipman. Lionel de Lantour [illegible] captain his full name, was born in [illegible] sailor's life was particularly interesting [illegible] left the sea before he was forty, he [illegible] lieutenant on the Royal yacht and [illegible] the torpedo fleet at Devonport. He [illegible] books—on Jack afloat and the [illegible] but his greatest services to London [illegible] termination of the bogus fire brigades [illegible] imposed upon suburbs of the Metropolis, his development of telephone communication with the local fire stations, and various improvements in connection with the use of the horse escape, one result of which has been to relieve the firemen of all-night duty in the uncomfortable watch boxes. Captain Wells is still nearer forty than fifty.

HALF THROUGH A CENTURY.

Dr. Villers Stanford was half-way through a century on Tuesday. For 20 years his name has been one of the most familiar names in English music—though Dr. Stanford himself would contradict that, seeing that he was born in Dublin, and that his reputation was made largely by his setting of Irish songs. It is to Dr. Stanford's credit that he has done more to popularise Irish music than perhaps any other living man. The number of Irish melodies to which his name belongs have passed out of count; twenty years ago fifty of them were published in a book which helped to build up the composer's fame, and Dr. Stanford has been one of the busiest composers in the country since then. He has been Professor of Music at Cambridge, has conducted at all the leading festivals, and is almost the only British musician whose work is acceptable in Germany.

A MANSION HOUSE JUBILEE.

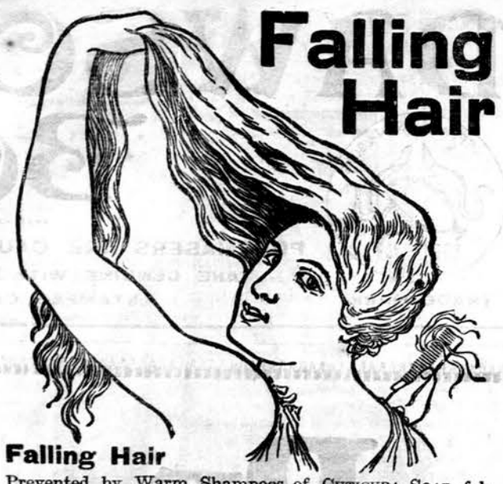
Sir Marcus Samuel, who will preside over the hospitalities of the Mansion House next year will celebrate his Jubilee there. He was born in 1853, and as he has made his own fortune, it need hardly be said that he is a man of distinguished capacity in business. It was Sir Marcus who first transported petroleum in tanks through the Suez Canal, and it was in that part of the world that he gained his knighthood by his services to one of the King's ships which went ashore. He has travelled, too, and knows Japan, which should be a qualification for a Lord Mayor now.

THE SPEAKABLE SCOT.

Another Scotsman in America comes to the front in the week's news. Mr. David Henderson, the speaker of the American House of Representatives, comes from the north of the Tweed, and visited his native hearth last year. President Roosevelt has discovered in him a man after his own heart, Mr Henderson having resolved not to stand again for Congress, the President earnestly desired him by telegraph to reconsider his decision. Mr. Henderson, however, adheres to his desire not to be renominated, and the American Parliament will lose in him one of its picturesque figures. Mr. Henderson, who put down his books to take up his sword in the Civil War, fought gallantly for the North, and left a leg on the battlefield at Corinth! He came home, however, with the rank of General, and this brave son of a poor Scotch immigrant has become the first man in the House of Representatives at Washington. "Fighter, scholar, orator, fishermen, and a graceful dancer despite his wooden leg," an American paper has called him.

THE Rev. Mr. Botha, in a letter to the Dutch paper, "Ons Land," at Cape Town, expresses repentance for his letter of September, 1901, in which he recommended the acceptance of the British terms and urged that continued resistance would be a crime. Mr. Botha asks the Africanders' forgiveness, and says that he is still in full sympathy. The "Cape Times" attributes this amazing recantation to Bond coercion.

Falling Hair



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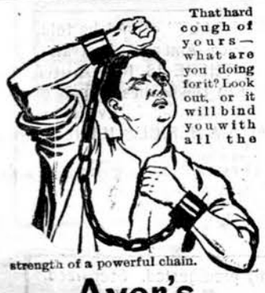

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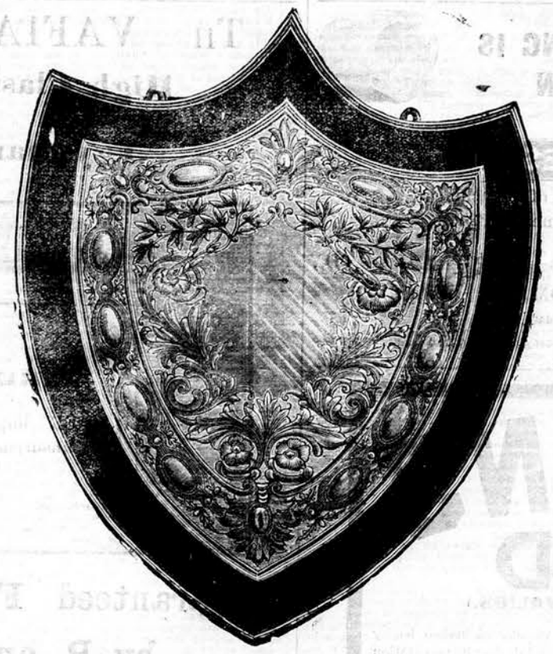

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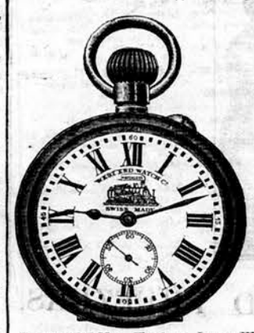

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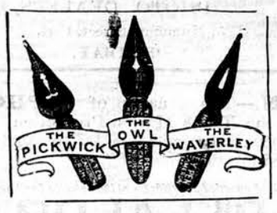

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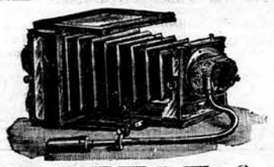

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
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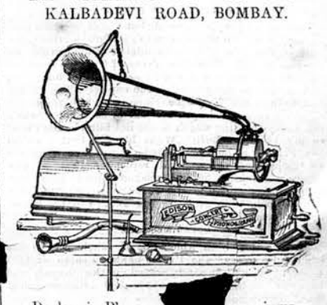

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